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## ABSTRACT

Designed for high school students, this bulletin provides an extensive file of 1,062 multiple-choice questions in American history. Taken largely from the Iowa Every-Pupil Program and the Cooperative Test Service standardized examinations, the questions are chronologically divided into 16 topic areas. They include exploration and discovery; colonial settlement and life; the Revolution and Constitution; the early national period; westward movement; social economic, and cultural development (1824-1860); sectionalism; Civil War and Reconstruction; passing of the frontier; the political scene (1876-1900); rise of Big Business; the Progressive Era; World War I and postwar adjustments; the Great Depression; World War II and after; and chronology. Also included are sections on how to phrase test questions, how to assemble a test unit, and the various advantages of a multiple-choice test. (DE)

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# Selected Test Items in American History

by

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and

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## Foreword to the Fifth Edition

For the past few years a story has been going the rounds concerning multiple-choice tests. A father, determined to get his son into a good college, registered him for one of those cram courses designed to improve a student's College Board scores. After some time the father decided to check up on his investment and he questioned his son about his progress. The boy was most optimistic. Deciding to test his son's social studies vocabulary, the father asked: "Son, what is the meaning of extraterritoriality?" The boy thought for a little while, then turned to his father and asked: "Dad, what are the four choices?"

Anyone who has read with care Bulletin No. 6, *Selected Test Items in American History*, knows that the ingenuity which has marked the four choices in most of the items poses formidable obstacles to guessing. Utilized judiciously, the questions in this Bulletin can serve to test effectively the knowledge and understanding of significant historic developments, rather than recognition of mere facts.

When a publication goes into its Fifth Edition, it is reasonable to infer that its many users have found great merit in the combined abilities of its authors. To Harriet Stull goes the credit for the thorough revision of the Fourth Edition of this publication and for updating this current edition. On behalf of the history teachers of the nation the NCSS expresses its appreciation and gratitude for this professional contribution of Miss Stull.

Isidore Starr, *President*  
The National Council for the Social Studies

## Introduction

*Selected Test Items in American History* was first issued in 1936 and was revised in 1940. Both editions drew heavily on items from the Iowa Every-Pupil Program.<sup>1</sup> In 1947 another revision was done which added items from the files of the Cooperative Test Service.<sup>2</sup> In 1957 another edition eliminated obsolete items and added items for the last decade of American History. This present edition adds items for the period of history since 1957.

### PURPOSE OF THE BULLETIN

The major purpose of this Bulletin is to provide teachers with carefully prepared test materials which may be used to measure the extent to which pupils have acquired a reasoned understanding of the subject matter commonly included in the high school American history course. The authors recognize that master teachers will have identified other objectives of instruction, such as the development of study skills, mental abilities, attitudes, and qualities of character and personality. Since it is highly desirable that evaluation should attempt to deal with *all* the outcomes of instruction, the teacher should not be content to use only tests of information and understanding, important as these fundamentals are. Rather, it is hoped that social studies teachers will put forth every effort to develop techniques of measurement to assist in the appraisal of the extent to which their pupils are reaching those significant instructional goals not represented in the test items contained in this Bulletin.<sup>3</sup> Perhaps the saving of time which will result from using these available materials for testing content mastery will enable teachers to devote more time to such experimentation.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The Iowa Every-Pupil tests are standardized examinations of the general achievement type, and are the product of cooperation between test technicians and authorities in the various fields of content. They are published by the University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

<sup>2</sup>The Cooperative Test Service of the Educational Testing Service publishes achievement tests for all of the social studies. It is located in Princeton, New Jersey.

<sup>3</sup>For useful techniques of testing these other outcomes of instruction, see Chapters 27-30 of R. E. Thursfield (Editor), *The Study and Teaching of American History*, National Council for the Social Studies, Washington, D.C., 1947. Also H. T. Morse and G. H. McCune, *Selected Items for the Testing of Study Skills*, National Council for the Social Studies, Washington, D.C., 1957.

<sup>4</sup>An explanation of why the Iowa Every-Pupil tests are restricted to the measurement of the pupil's reasoned understanding of subject matter may be gained from reading Chapter II of H. E. Hawkes (Editor), *The Construction and Use of Achievement Examinations*, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1936.



### • ORGANIZATION OF THE BULLETIN

To facilitate the locating of questions pertaining to any given topic commonly treated in the American history course, the test items have been classified under the following headings:

TOPICS	ITEMS
Exploration and Discovery (To 1607) .....	1- 24
Colonial Settlement and Life (1607-1763) .....	25- 99
The Revolution and the Constitution (1763-1789) .....	100-200
The Early National Period (1789-1824) .....	201-278
The Westward Movement (1763-1860) .....	279-350
Social, Economic, and Cultural Development (1824-1860) ...	351-402
Sectionalism (1820-1861) .....	403-468
War between the States and Reconstruction (1861-1876) .....	469-539
Passing of the Frontier (1860-1890) .....	540-575
The Political Scene (1876-1900) .....	576-627
Rise of Big Business (1865-1900) .....	628-702
The Progressive Era (1900-1916) .....	703-738
World War I and Postwar Adjustments (1914-1929) .....	739-815
The United States in the Great Depression (1929-1939) .....	816-899
World War II and After .....	900-975
Chronology .....	976-1048

The user should not infer that the allocation of test items in terms of various sections of the outline reflects the authors' judgment as to the relative importance of topics commonly treated in American history. Originally, each of the Iowa Every-Pupil tests included items distributed according to a carefully worked-out sampling of important concepts. But some of the exercises proved unsatisfactory and others became obsolete. Critics who read this Bulletin in manuscript suggested further deletions. This elimination of test materials is responsible for the fact that the teacher will often discover a dearth of items bearing on certain topics, and he will be compelled to build his own questions to fill these gaps.

In certain cases the classification may also have been arbitrary, and for this reason the teacher using this Bulletin is urged to provide such further indexing as may seem desirable. In any event, the teacher will wish to provide for a cross-classification of items based upon a table of specifications derived from his own course of study before assembling the final test. Such a table of specifications should provide for a proper balancing of the items according to difficulty, kinds of history (economic, political, etc.), and topical and chronological arrangement.

## THE PHRASING OF TEST ITEMS

To make substantial progress in testing for the attainment of various goals of instruction, certain fundamental rules generally applicable in the construction of objective items should be mastered. Brief suggestions along this line were incorporated in earlier test bulletins published by the National Council, particularly Bulletin Number 9, *Selected Test Items in World History*.

The multiple-choice exercise is perhaps the most valuable for social studies testing. It may be used in an attempt to measure such things as appreciation and understanding of cause-and-effect relationships, factors underlying important developments, consequences of certain actions, and the significance of certain political, social, and economic situations and practices.

In a carefully prepared multiple-choice exercise, the foils should be so phrased as to attract the attention of pupils who have not mastered the concept tested, yet care should be taken that these incorrect statements contain elements which cause them to be eliminated in favor of the correct response by pupils who have reached a satisfactory level of understanding. The following exercise may be used to illustrate the type of thinking involved in the selection of the correct answer.

(3) An important factor in the promotion of better relations between Japan and the United States in the period following World War I was: (1) Japan's determination to check Russian expansion in the Far East, (2) Japan's readiness to accept a navy inferior to that of the United States, (3) The importance of mutual trade relations, (4) The willingness of the United States to maintain its battle fleet in the Atlantic.

The phrasing of the foregoing exercise enables the well-informed pupil to reject three of the possible answers and to select the one which states "the importance of mutual trade relations." To the pupil who has only a superficial understanding of Japanese-American relations during this period, several of the foils may seem plausible. Thus, he may have learned by rote that the United States favors the open door policy in the Far East. From this fact he might guess that the United States would have approved Japanese efforts to arrest Russian expansion. Similarly, he may recall the textbook statement of the 5:5:3 naval ratio among Great Britain, the United States, and Japan. Unless he has read widely enough to know that the Japanese deeply resented this ratio and eventually disregarded it, he might

well accept the second response as correct. The fourth response may seem less plausible but should attract some uninformed pupils. Thus, a pupil might infer that, since the United States fleet was divided between the two oceans, an agreement might have been made to station the entire fleet in the Atlantic.

The most significant characteristic of the Iowa Every-Pupil test items is the emphasis placed upon the *reasoned understanding* of important information, ideas, relationships, and generalizations, and upon the *ability to use* these facts and ideas in the interpretation of movements, institutions, and practices. In the construction of these test items, certain principles were followed in order to eliminate technical weaknesses. Some of these principles may be stated and briefly illustrated in order to help the classroom teacher improve the quality of his informal objective drills and tests.

1. *Make sure that the correct response cannot be selected on the basis of grammatical consistency.* The application of this principle may be illustrated by citing the results obtained when the two following items were included in a test given to more than 400 Iowa pupils of American history.<sup>5</sup>

Item 1 (3) It was well under way in England by the end of the eighteenth century: (1) Steps leading to the Revolutionary War, (2) Results of the War of 1812, (3) The Industrial Revolution.

Item 2 (4) The Industrial Revolution was well begun in England by: (1) 1650, (2) 1700, (3) 1763, (4) 1800.

The first of the two test items is included in a published examination; the second was constructed to determine whether pupils who were able to select the correct response to the first item also were able to select the correct response to the second. It should be observed that a pupil might well select the correct response to the first item merely by noting that "it" in the main statement suggests a singular number response. Only one such response (the Industrial Revolution) is provided. Of the pupils thus tested, 317 selected the correct response. Of these 317, however, only 110 were able to identify the correct response (1800) in the second item. One is forced to conclude that the majority of the 317 pupils, despite their correct response to the first item, in reality had failed to acquire the informa-

<sup>5</sup>This classification of structural weaknesses in test items, as well as the examples cited, is adapted from Emerson C. Denny, "An Investigation of the Defects and Weaknesses in Certain Objective Test Items in American History." Unpublished Doctor's Thesis, State University of Iowa, 1932: p. 37.

tion tested. If this assumption is correct, it is clear that the first item is relatively valueless for testing true achievement.

2. *Make sure that the correct response cannot be selected on the basis of identical phrasing in the introductory statement.* Identical phrasing appears in the introductory statement (protective tariff policy) and in the correct response (protect American industries) in the following test item:

Item 1 (1) The United States adopted a protective tariff policy after the War of 1812 in order to: (1) Protect American industries that had grown up during the war, (2) Keep Americans from buying British goods, (3) Help the South become a manufacturing section, (4) Reward New England for loyalty during the war, (5) Ruin British industry.

In a supplementary item, the thought contained in the several responses is highly similar.

Item 2 (1) The United States adopted the policy of the protective tariff after the War of 1812 because: (1) It cost more to manufacture goods in the United States than in Europe, (2) The South wanted to begin manufacturing, (3) We wished to cripple British industry, (4) It would reward the New England states for winning the war, (5) We wished to keep the people from buying British-made goods.

Despite this near agreement in content, only 171 of the 328 pupils who had made the correct response to the first item also were able to make the correct response to the second. It is interesting to speculate upon the number of pupils who answered the first item on the basis of a superficial association of like words.

3. *Make sure that the correct response cannot be determined on the basis of a lack of homogeneity in the list of responses.* An example illustrating a violation of this principle is afforded by the following abridged version of an exercise included in a published test.

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| (7) A Phoenician contribution to civilization  | 1. Mason and Dixon Line |
| (5) The most famous building of the Greeks   | 2. Spanish Armada       |
| (2) The fleet whose defeat in 1588 gave England control of the Atlantic                                    | 3. Saratoga             |
| (1) A boundary between two colonies that later became famous as the division between free and slave states | 4. Missouri Compromise  |
| (3) The victory which caused France to come to our aid during the Revolutionary War.                       | 5. Parthenon            |
|  | 6. Printing Press       |
|  | 7. Alphabet             |

An analysis of the foregoing exercise indicates that only two of the responses are likely to be classified as "contributions to civilization," only one as a "famous building," only one as a "fleet," only two as a "boundary," etc. Theoretically, each of the statements in this matching exercise is a seven-response test item; actually this is not the case. It would seem that the pupil need only identify the correct answer by eliminating those responses which obviously cannot apply. If this is true, clearly a pupil's ability to answer correctly is no guarantee that he has acquired the degree of insight which the test item purports to measure. The superficial insight which may enable a pupil to respond correctly to a given test item is further indicated by an analysis of the answers of over 400 Iowa pupils to the following pair of test items.

Item 1 (1) The French leader who formed an important alliance with the Algonquins was: (1) Champlain; (2) Menendez; (3) Pastorius; (4) Kosciusko; (5) Minuit.

Item 2 (5) He formed an important alliance with the Algonquin Indians: (1) Duquesne; (2) Genet; (3) Montcalm; (4) Nicolet; (5) Champlain.

A total of 329 pupils selected the correct answer (Champlain) in the first item. Only 85 in this group, however, were able to identify "Champlain" as the person described in the second test item. Comparison of the two items indicates that the chief difference is the elimination in the second item of the suggestion, "French leader," which, in the first item, is a definite clue to the correct response.

To eliminate the weakness in test construction just discussed, it is necessary to take care to incorporate homogeneous materials in any given exercise. Thus, in exercises of the matching type, one exercise might deal exclusively with contributions to civilization, another solely with boundaries, another with battles, etc.

4. *Make sure that the correct response cannot be identified by stereotyped phrases or textbook language which the pupil may have learned by rote.* Many history pupils memorize "pat" expressions used by the teacher during classroom discussion, as well as stereotyped phrases contained in textbooks. Often such pupils have no real understanding of the concepts involved, but nevertheless make what may superficially appear to be a good record both in class discussions and during examination periods. The reason for their success is that neither in discussion nor in testing does the teacher succeed in

probing beyond the pupil's ability to recall words which he has learned. By way of illustration, the responses of pupils to the two following test items may be cited.

- Item 1 (5) The chief aim of the Federal Reserve Act was to: (1) Provide for the redemption of greenbacks, (2) Provide for redemption of national banknotes, (3) Lessen the influence of national banks, (4) Do away with state banks, (5) Provide a more elastic currency.

The need for providing "a more elastic currency" is given by practically all authors of textbooks in United States history as the reason for the organization of the Federal Reserve Banking System.

- Item 2 (5) The term "a more elastic currency" means that: (1) The government should put more paper money into circulation, (2) Prices of commodities should vary more with seasonal production, (3) The tendency of the masses to hoard their savings should be discouraged, (4) Certain articles, such as wheat, corn or cotton, should be the standard of value rather than the gold dollar, (5) A provision should be made for sending large amounts of money to areas where it may be needed at certain times.

The conventional textbook discussion of the Federal Reserve Act makes clear that "a more elastic currency" was to be secured through the improvement of credit facilities in the West—substantially the thought implied in the fifth response to the second item. In view of this fact, the results on the two items are interesting.

A total of 198 pupils chose "to provide a more elastic currency" as the correct answer to the first item. Of these 198, however, only 56 selected the fifth response in the second item as the best explanation of the term "a more elastic currency." Of the number who had answered the first item correctly, 54 selected the first response in the second item, 41 the second response, 21 the third, and 24 the fourth. This is indeed a picture of confusion. It is clear that a large percentage of the pupils who reacted to the phrase "a more elastic currency" had no adequate conception of the meaning of that phrase.

Perhaps enough has been said to indicate the importance of careful phrasing of test items. It is clear that pupils can answer correctly items of inferior quality even though they have not acquired the understandings which these items are intended to measure. It follows that an examination composed of inferior test items cannot be a reliable measure of pupil achievement in any field of content. It follows

also that an analysis of pupil performance on a detailed examination made up of test items of inferior quality can afford no certain insight into what the pupil has learned or what he has failed to learn.

Although in the construction of test items every effort should be made to phrase the correct response so as to avoid the use of any stereotyped or unique phraseology which the pupil may recall or recognize without understanding its significance, the incorrect responses (foils) should be made as plausible as possible, particularly to the rote learner or shallow thinker. This may be done by deliberately including in the foils the stereotyped phrasing which usually characterizes the familiar answer to "pat" statements in the textbook, by using as incorrect responses statements which in themselves are correct but which are irrelevant to the questions raised, or by otherwise making the external form or phrasing of the wrong response appear consistent with the question tested. While such devices will mislead the rote learner, they will offer no serious difficulty to the pupil who has achieved genuine understanding.

#### HOW TO ASSEMBLE A UNIT TEST

Limitations of space make it impossible to include in this Bulletin a detailed discussion of the various steps in the construction of a general achievement examination. The social studies teacher who is interested in testing and wishes to become thoroughly informed in this field should refer to the volume, *The Construction and Use of Achievement Examinations*.<sup>6</sup> The following presentation is intended to indicate in brief outline the procedure to be followed by the classroom teacher in assembling a unit examination from the materials presented in this Bulletin.

1. *Establishing specifications for the examination.* The first step is to identify, for the unit in question, the elements of content which must be understood if the ultimate objectives for the course are to be attained. In identifying these elements, the teacher probably will refer, first of all, to an outline of the unit suggested by the organization contained in the course of study, workbook, textbook, etc., which he is following.

<sup>6</sup>Herbert E. Hawkes, E. F. Lindquist, and C. R. Mann (Editors). *The Construction and Use of Achievement Examinations*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1936. Refer especially to Chapters II, III, and IV.



In preparing such an examination the teacher probably first would select those of the items included in this Bulletin which are appropriate. This selection will necessitate a rapid reading of all the test materials, since these are listed in approximate chronological sequence and only general topical grouping has been attempted.

Where more than one item tests for a given element, the teacher should select the one which best meets his needs. As each item is selected, a tally mark should be made opposite the appropriate heading in the outline, thus providing a visual check on the distribution of the items. Since the number of items included in an examination given in a class period probably would not exceed one hundred, care must be taken not to give disproportionate emphasis to the first subdivisions in the unit. If there are no test items in this Bulletin bearing on certain important elements, the teacher must build items to fill these gaps. In this work, he should observe the principles developed in the discussion of the effective phrasing of test items. Thus, the teacher in evaluating each of his own items should consider the following questions: Is the phrasing free of irrelevant clues and ambiguities? Does the phrasing avoid stereotyped phraseology and textbook language? Is this element significant in the light of the accepted purposes of instruction?

Having insured a balanced examination in terms of the unit outline, it may be well for the teacher to apply certain other cross-checks. Thus, the items may be classified in terms of types of history—social, economic, and political. If such a check is not made, it is quite possible that one phase or another may receive disproportionate emphasis. The teacher also may want to determine whether various types of association have been included, such as men and events, events and locations, and cause and result relationships.

2. *Editing the draft of the examination.* Once the teacher has assembled the exercises to be included in the unit test, he should next consider whether the test items, individually and collectively, are of the proper difficulty for the group to be tested. Until the test items have been actually tried out, the teacher, of course, can only guess at the item difficulty. In an achievement examination, it is desirable to provide a collection of items for which the average score will be about half the possible score, and for which the range of scores will extend from near zero to near perfect. It further is desirable to provide items for all levels of difficulty, from very easy (passed by 90 percent or



more of the pupils), to very difficult (passed by 10 percent or less of the pupils).

The test should be assembled into sections based on the type of test exercise—that is, multiple-choice, matching, etc. In each section, it is best to arrange the exercises in approximate order of difficulty, or at least to see that some very easy items are listed first. The teacher also should read the draft carefully to make sure that the test items are independent of one another, or, in other words, that one item does not provide a clue to the correct response for another.

If a type of test exercise is included with which the pupils are not familiar, provision should be made for specific directions, as well as for practice exercises. The responses should be arranged in vertical columns to facilitate scoring. Pupil responses to the three types of test exercises included in this Bulletin are by number.

#### USES OF THE ITEMS

The teacher of a course in American history should find the items especially helpful in the preparation of general achievement examinations.<sup>7</sup> In planning such an examination he should first carefully determine the concepts to be tested for. Then he should select the appropriate test items from this collection and construct additional questions whenever no usable ones are to be found. These items should then be assembled into a test which is of proper difficulty to rank accurately all of the pupils.

In addition to providing a reservoir from which achievement test items may be drawn, the material in the Bulletin should have the following potential uses and values:

1. *Diagnosis of deficiencies in teaching and learning.* It will repay the teacher to analyze the responses to the items in order to learn which were the easiest, which the most difficult, and which of the foils in specific items attracted the largest number of pupils. Such information will provide the teacher with a basis for remedial teaching and for judging her own efforts.

2. *Pre-testing.* As indicated previously, the inclusion of equivalent items should facilitate the construction of truly useful pre-tests.

<sup>7</sup>Achievement examinations are those designed to establish in terms of a single score a pupil's relative achievement in a given field of study. Their primary purpose is to rank.

3. *As study exercises.* The teacher will undoubtedly find it desirable to use some of the items, particularly those for which there are other similar ones, as assigned study exercises. In this case the pupil should be made responsible for finding and justifying the correct answer. The item may then be discussed in class.

4. *Motivation.* Although written tests provide only extrinsic motivation and are therefore of limited desirability for this purpose, some tests are decidedly better than others. Whether we like it or not, pupils still tend to study for the type of test which they expect to be given. Since the items contained herein penalize rote learning and place a premium on reasoned understanding, they will be at least of value in not promoting poor study habits. Each teacher must, of course, judge this possible value of the items for himself.

5. *To clarify concepts and to aid retention.* Since the foils of the items were carefully selected, they should prove of value for the purpose of providing contrasts with the correct answers. It is often just as important to know what was *not* true of a given situation or condition as to know what was true of it. Retention should be promoted through the review, both during the testing period and in class afterward, of concepts carefully presented in item form.

## Best-Answer Exercises in American History

**NOTE:** *The number in parentheses, which immediately follows the number of each item, is the key to the correct answer to the respective item.*

### EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY

(To 1607)

1. (4) What did a spirit of geographic inquiry during the late Middle Ages bring many to believe? (1) That the interior of Africa might yield spices formerly found only in the East, (2) That a new continent might be found to the west of Europe, (3) That the Tigris-Euphrates-Indian Ocean route to the East might be rediscovered, (4) That Europe and China were bounded by the same body of water.
2. (1) In the late Middle Ages the people of western Europe were eager to purchase the spices of the East because: (1) At that time there were available no effective methods for the preservation of foods, (2) The spicing of food had been unknown to the cooks of antiquity, (3) The Turks were blocking the trade routes to the Far East, (4) The consumption of spices helped to fortify men and women against the rigors of a northern climate.
3. (2) Why did the countries on the west coast of Europe lead in the exploration of the unknown world in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries? (1) The most experienced mariners were from these countries, (2) These countries had to seek new routes to break the trade monopoly of the Mediterranean countries, (3) These countries had better harbors than those of southern Europe, (4) The Mediterranean countries had developed strong national governments that could grant trade monopolies; the Atlantic coast countries had not.
4. (4) In the second half of the fifteenth century the Portuguese were seeking a water route to India because: (1) They wished to rediscover the route travelled by Marco Polo, (2) The Turks had closed the old routes, (3) The Spanish had proved that it was possible to reach the East by sailing westward, (4) An all-water route would make possible great profits.
5. (3) Columbus favored a westward route across the ocean to the Spice Islands because: (1) The Turks had closed the route to India via southern Africa, (2) The Pope had granted the Portuguese a monopoly of the direct trade with the Far East, (3) He believed this would prove to be the shortest water route, (4) Marco Polo had underestimated the distance he travelled in going from Venice to China.

6. (1) Which of these discovered the route which supplanted the older overland route to the East? (1) da Gama, (2) Magellan, (3) Columbus, (4) Drake.
7. (2) In the fifteenth century trade between Europe and the Far East increased because: (1) The people of the Far East needed European products, (2) The people of the Far East had goods highly valued by the Europeans, (3) The Europeans needed a market for their manufactured goods, (4) The Europeans needed the raw materials from the Far East.
8. (1) In the sixteenth century, the interest of European nations in the colonization of America was stimulated by the: (1) Flow of wealth from Mexico and Peru into Spain, (2) Failure of Portugal to profit from the trade with India, (3) Need for obtaining colonies to which convicts might be sent, (4) Growing conviction that the best route to the Far East was westward across the Atlantic.
9. (4) Which of these explored the Atlantic seaboard in the service of England and the Netherlands? (1) John Cabot, (2) Samuel de Champlain, (3) Francis Drake, (4) Henry Hudson.
10. (3) Which was the most important product imported by European nations from the New World during the sixteenth century? (1) Tobacco, (2) Spices, (3) Precious metals, (4) Slaves.
11. (2) In the second half of the sixteenth century the Netherlands became a rival of Portugal for the direct trade with the Far East because: (1) Portugal, since the voyage of da Gama to India, had maintained an embargo on the export of spices to the Netherlands, (2) Spain had closed Portuguese harbors to Dutch vessels and thus had ruined Dutch trade based on the distribution of spices, (3) The Netherlands resented the alliance between Portugal and England, (4) The route via Cape Horn was too long and dangerous to enable Dutch traders to realize a profit.
12. (2) What was the most important motive behind the activities of the English "sea dogs" of the sixteenth century? (1) To find a western passage to the Indies, (2) To break the Spanish trade monopoly, (3) To plant English colonies in America, (4) To defeat the great Armada.
13. (3) Having plundered the Spanish settlements on the west coast of South America, Drake decided to return to England by sailing westward and rounding Africa because: (1) This was the shortest route home, (2) He wished to complete the first circumnavigation of the globe, (3) He feared Spanish ships might attack him if he returned the way he had come, (4) He could thus make a surprise attack upon Spanish settlements in the Spice Islands.
14. (3) The chief goal of English exploration during the sixteenth century was the discovery of a water route: (1) Around South America to China, (2) Around Africa to India, (3) Around North America to the Orient, (4) To India via the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

15. (1) Three of the following were areas of Spanish discovery and exploration. Which was *not*? (1) St. Lawrence Valley, (2) South America, (3) Mexico, (4) West Indies.
16. (2) In regulating commerce with her American colonies, Spain followed a policy of: (1) Free trade, (2) Restricting trade to Spaniards under a strict government monopoly, (3) Requiring foreign traders to bring their precious cargoes to the "India House" at Seville for the payment of duties, (4) Granting unrestricted trading privileges to all Spanish citizens.
17. (2) At the time of the discovery of the American continents, the Indians of Central America differed from those farther north in being: (1) More warlike, (2) More highly civilized, (3) Less numerous, (4) More nomadic.
18. (4) The predominant cultural influence in most of the Western Hemisphere south of the United States is: (1) Italian, (2) French, (3) British, (4) Spanish.
19. (1) Which of these was most important in preventing Spain from deriving as great an advantage as she had anticipated from the discovery of precious metals in America? (1) Rising prices and commercial exchange drained these metals out of Spain, (2) English commerce raiders prevented the bulk of these metals from reaching Spain, (3) Sources of precious metals were also discovered in the French and English colonies, (4) The other nations of Europe abandoned the gold and silver standard.
20. (1) Which of these possessed a great empire in the Americas before a permanent colony had been established by any of the others? (1) Spain, (2) France, (3) England, (4) Holland.
21. (3) Any one of the following might contribute to the decline of a nation as a colonial power. Which best explains Spain's decline as such a power during the seventeenth century? (1) Inability to control native populations, (2) Economic poverty of the region colonized, (3) Loss of control of the seas, (4) Failure to establish a civilized form of life in the region colonized.
22. (3) An important factor in Spain's comparative lack of success as a colonizing power was her: (1) Failure to absorb the native population in the colonies, (2) Mistake in granting too much independence to her colonies, (3) Waning sea power, (4) Excessive emphasis on agriculture.
23. (4) Who discovered the best water route into the interior of North America? (1) John Cabot, (2) Vasco da Gama, (3) Sir Francis Drake, (4) Jacques Cartier.
24. (4) Who established the first permanent French colony in America? (1) La Salle, (2) Cartier, (3) Cadillac, (4) Champlain.

## COLONIAL SETTLEMENT AND LIFE

(1607-1763)

25. (2) A major advantage of the commercial corporation as a colonizing agency was that it: (1) Brought a number of "gentlemen" to the New World as colonists, (2) Could raise large sums of money to finance such a venture, (3) Existed with the approval of the king, (4) Permitted the importation of slaves and indentured servants into the colonies.
26. (4) Which of the following countries was *not* a major colonizing force in the New World in the sixteenth century, but became one in the seventeenth century? (1) Spain, (2) Portugal, (3) Italy, (4) Great Britain.
27. (2) How did the charter members of the London Company hope to realize a profit? (1) By engaging in fur trade, (2) By discovering precious metals, (3) By planting a large acreage in cotton, (4) By kidnapping Indians and selling them into slavery.
28. (3) When the Pilgrims neared America they realized that no provision had been made for their government. Their solution for this problem of government was much like that adopted by later Americans under similar circumstances. What was this solution? (1) They waited for instructions from the mother country, (2) They were forced to live under a dictatorship, (3) They agreed to obey a government based upon the consent of all members, (4) Having no ideas upon the subject, they lived in a state of anarchy.
29. (3) Who differed from other early New England leaders in that he advocated the separation of Church and State? (1) William Bradford, (2) John Winthrop, (3) Roger Williams, (4) John Endicott.
30. (4) William Penn wanted to found a colony in the New World in order to: (1) Escape the disgrace of no longer being held in favor at the court, (2) Develop cotton and tobacco culture under a system of slave labor along the fertile shores of the Delaware River, (3) Regain the wealth which he had lost during the Puritan Revolution, (4) Provide an asylum for his persecuted fellow religionists.
31. (1) Which of these migrated in large numbers to Virginia in the period 1649-1659? (1) Cavaliers, (2) Huguenots, (3) Patroons, (4) Puritans.
32. (2) Which of these, driven from their country by religious persecution, settled in large numbers in South Carolina? (1) Cavaliers, (2) Huguenots, (3) Patroons, (4) Puritans.
33. (3) The religious motive was *not* a factor in the settlement of the: (1) French Huguenots in Carolina, (2) Quakers in Pennsylvania, (3) Dutch in New Amsterdam, (4) Catholics in Maryland.
34. (2) The Toleration Act was passed by the Maryland Assembly because of the need to: (1) Protect the rights of the Protestants who had settled there, (2) Protect the rights of the Catholic minority, (3) Provide a refuge for the Quakers, (4) Provide religious freedom for non-Christian people.

35. (2) In the amount of control exercised over commercial and political institutions of her colonies, which of the following nations differed most from the other three? (1) France, (2) England, (3) Spain, (4) Portugal.
36. (3) In which respect did the English colonies in America differ most from those of Spain? (1) Emphasis on agriculture, (2) Toleration of slavery, (3) Diversity in religion, (4) Respect for the rights of the Indians to the soil.
37. (3) One reason why the English government resolved to capture the Dutch colony of New Netherland was that: (1) England feared an alliance between France and the Netherlands, (2) The colonists in New England lived in fear of conquest by the Dutch, (3) Dutch smugglers made it all but impossible to enforce trade regulations in America, (4) The Netherlands and Sweden, allies in the Thirty Years' War, were beginning to cooperate in the colonial field.
38. (3) The system of landholding established in New France closely resembled the: (1) Homestead policy adopted by the United States about the time of the Civil War, (2) Freehold system which came to prevail in the English colonies, (3) Patroon system established by the Dutch in New Netherland, (4) Communal organization perfected by the Mormons in Utah.
39. (4) An important reason for the comparatively slow increase in the French population in New France was that: (1) The land was a state monopoly, (2) Only missionaries were allowed to trade with the Indians, (3) The Algonquin Indians were warlike and hostile, (4) Only Catholics were allowed to settle there.
40. (2) An advantage of the English colonial system over the French system was that the former: (1) Benefited from the early acquisition of the most fertile land on the continent, (2) Encouraged the permanent settlement of a greater number of farmers, (3) Recognized the need for slave labor and provided for importation of Negroes, (4) Provided for quick acquisition of enough territory to support a large population.
41. (2) In which of these capacities were the English colonists most superior to the French? (1) Indian traders, (2) Farmers, (3) Missionaries, (4) Explorers.
42. (1) An important advantage of the English over the French in the French and Indian War was the: (1) Compact line of English settlements, (2) Strongly centralized government of the Thirteen Colonies, (3) Alliance with Spain, (4) Refusal of colonial merchants to sell supplies to the French in Canada.
43. (2) Which of the following was *not* a source of trouble leading to the French and Indian War? (1) Conflicting claims to territory, (2) Conflicting ideas of colonial government, (3) Conflicting trade interests, (4) A long-standing competition between great European nations.



44. (3) At the beginning of the French and Indian War the colonial interests of France and Great Britain were in greatest conflict in which of the following areas? (1) Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, (2) The St. Lawrence Valley, (3) The Ohio Valley, (4) Along the Florida-Georgia border.
45. (3) The works of which of these deal largely with the rivalry of France and England for supremacy in North America? (1) Nathaniel Hawthorne, (2) Ralph Waldo Emerson, (3) Francis Parkman, (4) Washington Irving.
46. (3) How did the French and Indian War differ from other eighteenth-century colonial wars in North America? (1) France, rather than Spain, was England's chief enemy, (2) The war broke out in Europe and later spread to America, (3) France was eliminated as a colonial power, (4) The British victory may be attributed largely to the loyalty of Indian allies.
47. (1) The outcome of the French and Indian War is important in the history of America because it meant the: (1) Opening of the West to settlement by the English, (2) Substitution of a unified French government for the lax English control, (3) Final subjugation of the Indians, (4) Rise of French sea power.
48. (2) In Jamestown the tillage of great sections of land by servants in the employ of the Virginia Company proved unsuccessful because the: (1) Servants hired were lazy Negroes, (2) Results of their toil brought the workers only a bare living, thereby depriving them of all incentive to work hard, (3) John Smith believed that community enterprise should be encouraged, (4) Work was too closely supervised by the Company.
49. (2) During the seventeenth century, the most important source of labor supply in the southern English colonies consisted of: (1) Negro slaves, (2) Indentured servants, (3) Indian slaves, (4) White laborers working for wages.
50. (4) Negro slavery rapidly increased in the American colonies in the century before the Revolutionary War because: (1) Cotton planting was already the most important industry, (2) The cotton gin had just been invented, (3) The Puritan religion tended to encourage slavery, (4) Indian slaves were poor workers.
51. (1) Most of the people who came to America during the colonial period migrated for which of the following types of reasons? (1) Economic, (2) Political, (3) Cultural, (4) Religious.
52. (3) During the eighteenth century which of the following types of immigrants to the British colonies in America went in the greatest numbers to the frontiers? (1) English, (2) Dutch, (3) Scotch-Irish, (4) German.
53. (3) During the eighteenth century the population of English extraction in the American colonies increased principally because of the: (1) Persecution of the Huguenots, (2) Strife in England between Parliament and the king, (3) Large families being reared by the settlers, (4) Religious strife in England.



54. (2) Before the Revolution, many English convicts became laborers in the American colonies because of the fact that they: (1) Made up the majority of the indentured servant class, (2) Preferred deportation to imprisonment and death, (3) Were deported under the provisions of an English law requiring the exile of all convicts, (4) Were sold as slaves to the wealthy planters.
55. (4) What was the most important reason why large plantations were not established in the New England colonies? (1) These colonies prohibited slavery, (2) Most of the population dwelt in towns and villages, (3) Practically all capital was invested in commercial enterprises, (4) The soil and climate were not adapted to such a system.
56. (4) Which of the following indicates the order, *from large to small*, of the average size of landholdings in the three sections of the country during the colonial period? (1) New England, the South, the middle colonies, (2) The middle colonies, the South, New England, (3) The South, New England, the middle colonies, (4) The South, the middle colonies, New England.
57. (1) A general characteristic of Southern plantations during the colonial period was: (1) One-crop farming, (2) The three-field system, (3) Exclusive reliance on Negro slave labor, (4) The planting of cotton to the exclusion of any other money crop.
58. (4) What was the leading staple for export from the British colonies in America during the eighteenth century? (1) Rice, (2) Cotton, (3) Wheat, (4) Tobacco.
59. (3) The most important aspect of the general carrying trade engaged in by the North American colonies was the: (1) African slave trade, (2) Trade with China and the Far East, (3) Trade with the West Indies, (4) Trade with the mother country.
60. (1) Which was an important part of the economic theories held by most nations during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? (1) That a nation should export more than it imported, (2) That a nation should import more than it exported, (3) That a nation should export and import equal amounts, (4) That a nation should refrain from engaging in foreign trade.
61. (4) Which was the principal reason why England desired colonies during most of the colonial period? (1) To furnish the raw materials which she herself could not provide, (2) To provide a place for the investment of surplus capital, (3) To secure finished goods not manufactured in England, (4) To secure an outlet for surplus population.
62. (3) Which of these factors did most to prevent the growth of a large wage-earning class in the colonies? (1) Competition of slavery, (2) Lack of currency, (3) Ease with which land could be obtained, (4) Prohibitions on manufacturing.
63. (1) Which did England discourage rather than encourage in the colonies? (1) Manufacturing, (2) Production of naval stores, (3) Shipbuilding, (4) Growth of rice and indigo.

64. (2) During the colonial period it was *least* likely that a person would become extremely wealthy by engaging in: (1) Commerce, (2) Manufacturing, (3) Land speculation, (4) Fur trade.
65. (1) Under the English colonial system, manufacturing was discouraged in the colonies because: (1) The mother country needed a market for surplus goods, (2) Factory hands made poor soldiers in the French and Indian wars, (3) England lacked a surplus of capital to establish factories in the New World, (4) The increased production of staples such as wheat, cotton, and tobacco would make possible a profitable exchange for French manufactures.
66. (1) Which means was commonly used during colonial times to stimulate business and to satisfy the demands of debtor classes? (1) Issues of paper currency, (2) Relief payments to the unemployed, (3) Old age pensions, (4) Programs of public works.
67. (1) Three of these were reasons for lack of currency in the colonies. Which was *not*? (1) Excessive taxation by the mother country, (2) Unfavorable balance of trade with England, (3) Restriction on the issuance of paper currency by the mother country, (4) Lack of gold and silver mines.
68. (2) Which of the following was the most important factor in promoting a sense of unity among the British colonies? (1) Navigable rivers running north and south, (2) Fear of common enemies, (3) Similarity of economic interests, (4) A common religion.
69. (1) The most important means of domestic transportation and communication during the colonial period was: (1) River and ocean, (2) Canal, (3) Turnpike, (4) Railway.
70. (1) An important reason for the heavy immigration to Massachusetts from 1630 to 1640 was the: (1) Religious and political strife which prevailed in England, (2) Religious toleration which characterized the colony, (3) Flight of English royalists following the execution of Charles I, (4) Promise of easy wealth held out by the huge returns on capital invested in the Jamestown Colony.
71. (1) In which of the following colonies would a person whose religious and political principles differed from those of the majority of the members have been least welcome and most molested? (1) Massachusetts, (2) Maryland, (3) Pennsylvania, (4) Rhode Island.
72. (3) Which was a democratic aspect of colonial New England society? (1) A right to vote based on residence rather than on religious or property qualifications, (2) Separation of Church and State, (3) The town meeting for the transaction of local business, (4) Establishment of schools for the teaching of democratic principles.
73. (1) During colonial times, laws governing personal behavior were strictest in: (1) New England, (2) Virginia, (3) The frontier communities, (4) The newly settled cotton-raising areas of the South.
74. (3) Although the recognized home of many of our democratic institutions, early Massachusetts revealed many undemocratic aspects, one of which was the: (1) Town meeting, (2) Compulsory enrollment of minutemen, (3) Lack of separation between Church and State, (4) Christianizing of the Indians.

75. (2) What was the primary purpose of the formation of the New England Confederation? (1) To resist an attack by the French, (2) To organize a defense against Indian uprisings, (3) To resist an attack by the Dutch, (4) To prevent revocation of colonial charters.
76. (1) In the last quarter of the seventeenth century, the British government, in order to check the rapidly increasing authority and self-sufficiency of the American colonies, planned to: (1) Revoke the colonial charters, (2) Permit the colonies to be represented in Parliament on the condition that they renounce their local assemblies, (3) Place the appointment of the provincial governor in the hands of Parliament, (4) Grant the Catholics of Quebec freedom of worship.
77. (4) Which characterized the Dominion of New England created in 1685? (1) The member-states were proprietary colonies, (2) The member-states were represented in the British Parliament, (3) The taxes were voted by the popularly-elected assembly, (4) The governor was appointed by the king.
78. (3) Before the Revolution, the members of the representative assemblies in the various colonies were elected by: (1) Universal suffrage, (2) All the free whites, (3) The property owners, (4) All freemen.
79. (2) The Zenger trial of 1733 is a milestone in the development of a free press in America. Which of these was established as a result of it? (1) That a newspaper is free to print anything which will interest the public, (2) That a provable statement is not libel and may be published without fear of punishment, (3) That newspapers may print the proceedings of criminal trials, (4) That newspapers may be owned by private individuals.
80. (4) Why did British governors in America during the eighteenth century have a hard time carrying out consistent policies? (1) They were compelled to stand for reelection every two years, (2) They were appointed by the king and therefore distrusted by Parliament, (3) They were Colonials who were unqualified for high office, (4) They were appointed by the Crown, but paid by the colonial assemblies.
81. (1) During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the comparative success of English colonial enterprise was in part due to the fact that: (1) The government in the colonies was characterized by a combination of authority and self-government, (2) England was the strongest military power in Europe, (3) English statesmen realized the fallacy of the mercantile theory, (4) There had existed a uniform type of government in all English colonies since their origin.
82. (3) Which was *not* characteristic of both modern state and colonial governments? (1) A governor possessing the power to veto acts of legislature, (2) Appropriation bills originating in and passed by the legislature, (3) Absence of property and religious qualifications for voting, (4) A legislature consisting of an upper and a lower house.

83. (1) Which was the most common characteristic of British colonial government? (1) A legislature in which the lower house was elective, (2) A governor appointed by the legislature, (3) Local self-government based upon the township as a unit, (4) Religious qualifications for citizenship.
84. (4) The representative assemblies in the Thirteen Colonies often claimed the right to: (1) Declare war, (2) Frame protective tariffs, (3) Appoint the colonial governors, (4) Issue currency.
85. (3) The purpose which the Sugar and Molasses Act of 1733 was designed to serve within the British Empire as a whole would most closely approximate the purpose of which of these? (1) A pure food law, (2) A sales tax, (3) A protective tariff, (4) A tariff for revenue.
86. (3) By the end of the colonial period most of the British colonies in America were governed by: (1) The elders of the established church, (2) A governor, council and assembly all elected by the people, (3) A governor and council appointed by the king, an assembly elected by the voters, (4) The appointed representatives of the companies which had established the colonies.
87. (2) Which of the following was *not* considered to be a right of all British colonists? (1) Right of free speech, (2) Right to vote, (3) Right of trial by jury, (4) Freedom from unreasonable imprisonment.
88. (3) The rebellion led by Nathaniel Bacon was caused by: (1) Trade restrictions imposed by the British government, (2) Unfair taxation, (3) Neglect of the problems of the inland settlers, (4) Desire to be governed by the French, rather than the British government.
89. (4) Which one of the following colonies had the largest proportion of non-English settlers up to the time of the Revolution? (1) Maryland, (2) Massachusetts, (3) South Carolina, (4) Pennsylvania.
90. (4) In colonial Massachusetts, the effect upon education of the close connection between Church and State was that: (1) Public schools were forbidden by law, (2) Only the children of the wealthy attended grammar school, (3) Religious instruction was excluded from the curriculum, (4) An effort was made to teach all children to read and write.
91. (4) Which of these would have been most likely to have had a college education during colonial times? (1) A merchant, (2) A doctor, (3) A farmer, (4) A minister.
92. (3) All of the following are commonly found in modern cities. The existence of which would be *least* surprising to a person of the colonial period were he able to return? (1) Banks, (2) Public libraries, (3) Churches, (4) Apartment houses.
93. (1) Whose writings depict the inhumanity of early New England Puritanism? (1) Nathaniel Hawthorne, (2) Ralph Waldo Emerson, (3) Francis Parkman, (4) Washington Irving.
94. (1) In which of the following was public education most firmly established during the colonial period? (1) Massachusetts, (2) New York, (3) Pennsylvania, (4) Virginia.

95. (1) The nature of colonial schools shows that the chief educational interest of the time was which of these? (1) Higher education for leaders, (2) Elementary education for the masses, (3) Vocational education for those desiring it, (4) Identical educational opportunities for all regardless of wealth and position.
96. (4) Which was *not* characteristic of the colonial population? (1) It was made up primarily of farmers, (2) It had strong class distinctions, (3) It was almost entirely English in origin, (4) Its Negro population was evenly distributed among the colonies.
97. (1) Class distinctions were difficult to maintain in the colonies because: (1) There were many opportunities for economic advancement, (2) The colonists had left Great Britain to get away from such distinctions and would not tolerate them in the new country, (3) The British society from which many had come lacked such distinctions, (4) The presence of slaves made distinctions among the white settlers undesirable.
98. (4) Which of the following arts had a difficult time becoming established in the colonial period because of the opposition of some of the colonial governments? (1) Furniture making, (2) Silver-smithing, (3) Architecture, (4) Drama.
99. (3) Colonial New England derived much of its wealth from: (1) Cotton manufacture, (2) Steelmaking, (3) Shipping, (4) Leather manufacture.

# THE REVOLUTION AND THE CONSTITUTION

(1763-1789).

100. (2) The Anglo-French colonial wars prepared the way for separation of the Thirteen Colonies from the mother country because the: (1) Colonists preferred that Canada be held by a comparatively weak military power such as France, (2) Heavy debt incurred by the English caused them to attempt to tax the colonies, (3) Colonists resented the failure of the mother country to furnish troops and supplies to defend the frontier, (4) Confusion brought on by war ended cooperation between the colonies and Great Britain.
101. (3) The French and Indian War revealed that which of these was necessary to the American colonies? (1) Independence from the mother country, (2) Seizure of the remaining French colonies in America, (3) Closer cooperation of the colonies in solving common problems, (4) Development of a diversified economy instead of dependence on the fur trade.
102. (2) Which advantage of remaining a part of the British Empire was not nearly so important to the American colonies after 1763 as it had been previously? (1) Colonial and English ships could participate on equal terms in carrying the commerce of the Empire, (2) Protection against the ambition of other colonizing nations was given by the British army, (3) Certain American products were given a monopoly on the British market, (4) Bounties were given to encourage the production of certain products in America.

103. (4) Why did the colonists object so much more strenuously to the Sugar and Molasses Act of 1764 than to that of 1733? (1) Duties on sugar and molasses were greatly increased by the act of 1764, (2) The consumption of sugar and molasses had greatly increased by 1764, (3) The act of 1764 was passed by Parliament while that of 1733 had been passed by the colonial legislatures, (4) A more determined attempt was made to enforce the act of 1764.
104. (2) The British regulations concerning manufacturing and trade in the colonies were: (1) Applied only to the American colonies, (2) Applied to all British colonies for the primary benefit of Great Britain, (3) Planned to provide many benefits for the colonies at the expense of Great Britain, (4) Planned to provide no benefits for the colonies.
105. (3) The English government justified its taxation of American colonists on the ground that it spent a great deal of money on: (1) Aid to American agriculture, (2) Aid to American industry, (3) Maintaining an army for the protection of the colonies, (4) The support of educational and religious institutions in the colonies.
106. (3) The British government issued the Proclamation of 1763 in order to: (1) Prevent friction between colonies over their conflicting Western claims, (2) Improve the enforcement of the new trade regulations, (3) Prevent further difficulties between the colonists and the Indians, (4) Settle conflicting English and French territorial claims.
107. (2) In 1764 the British plans to collect customs duties and to check smuggling in the Thirteen Colonies caused the greatest alarm to the colonists because they: (1) Believed that the British intended to adopt a free trade policy, (2) Thought that their ready cash would be drained off to England, (3) Feared that Parliament meant to introduce a uniform program of internal taxation in all the colonies, (4) Imagined that the hidden motive was to secure to the British the control of the fur trade.
108. (4) The purpose of the taxation plans, proposed by George Grenville, which affected the American colonies following the close of the French and Indian War was to: (1) Raise money in the colonies to help pay the British debt, (2) Give Parliament the power to levy all taxes collected in the colonies, (3) Substitute internal taxes for the duties formerly collected under the terms of the Navigation Acts, (4) Raise funds which would cause the colonies to bear a part of the cost of maintaining a British army in America.
109. (4) Of the acts listed, which was the first to arouse united colonial action and protest? (1) Quebec Act, (2) Sugar and Molasses Act, (3) Navigation Acts, (4) Stamp Act.
110. (3) The American colonists protested against the Stamp Act because they: (1) Felt that Parliament had no right to regulate their trade, (2) Resented the ruinous financial burden it imposed, (3) Denied the right of Parliament to levy internal taxes, (4) Feared the establishment of a more rigorous press censorship.



111. (3) A provision of the Townshend Acts which provoked intense resentment in the colonies was that: (1) The money raised was to be spent in Great Britain, (2) Trade with the French islands in the West Indies was to be outlawed, (3) Offenses against this law were to be tried before admiralty courts without juries, (4) An internal stamp tax was again to be levied.
112. (4) The effect of the Townshend program in the American colonies was to: (1) Lead directly to the Boston Tea Party, (2) Cause a complete break with the mother country, (3) Provoke the contention that Parliament could levy only customs duties, (4) Increase the number who believed that Parliament had no right to tax the colonies.
113. (2) The American colonists objected to the Tea Act because it: (1) Granted a monopoly to the East India Company, (2) Cut prices to cover up the fact that the purchaser paid a tax imposed by Parliament, (3) Greatly increased the price on tea, (4) Forbade the sale of smuggled tea.
114. (2) The tax on tea was not repealed at the same time as were the other Townshend Duties because: (1) The East India Company was thus given a monopoly of the American market, (2) Parliament wanted to retain one tax in order to demonstrate England's right to tax the colonies, (3) The colonists drank smuggled tea, hence were not annoyed by the tax, (4) The East India Company could well afford to have its products taxed.
115. (3) The chief reason for the repeal of the Stamp Act and the Townshend Acts by Parliament was the: (1) Conviction that the colonists were in a mood to revolt, (2) Plea of Burke and Pitt to conciliate the colonists by recognizing their right to tax themselves, (3) Harmful effect of the colonial non-importation agreement on British trade, (4) Conviction that the colonial legislatures voluntarily would vote higher taxes.
116. (2) Why did the English colonists object less to import duties than to direct taxes levied by Parliament? (1) Import duties protected growing industries against foreign competition, (2) The collection of import duties was considered a part of Parliament's right to regulate trade, (3) The sole purpose of import duties was to raise revenue, (4) Import duties could be collected without the use of the hated writs of assistance.
117. (3) Which of the following is probably the most reasonable conclusion that may be drawn in regard to the taxation of the colonies? (1) That the various taxes would have been paid had they been levied by local legislatures, (2) That little colonial opposition would have appeared had England continued to levy only import duties, (3) That the colonies would have opposed any form of direct or indirect taxation by England, (4) That the colonies would have willingly paid the taxes had they been given representation in the English Parliament.

118. (1) Which was *least* important as a cause of the American Revolution? (1) Denial to the American colonies of representation in Parliament, (2) Attempted enforcement of the trade laws, (3) Legislation to check westward expansion, (4) Levying of direct taxes by Parliament.
119. (2) Which was the chief justification offered by the colonies for their opposition to the taxation measures of Parliament? (1) That the rates imposed were excessive, (2) That Parliament had exceeded its authority in passing these measures, (3) That the taxes were not evenly distributed over the whole colonial population, (4) That none of the money raised would be spent in the colonies.
120. (3) Which of the following actions by the British government would have most helped the colonial economy? (1) To repeal the Stamp Tax, (2) To allow Dutch ships to carry colonial goods to Great Britain, (3) To allow the colonies to trade freely with all nations, (4) To allow the colonies to print their own money.
121. (2) Each of the following methods was used by the American colonies to bring England to terms. If you had been a wealthy American merchant during this period, which would you have most strongly opposed? (1) Establishment of a boycott on English imports, (2) Destruction of property by bands of ruffians, (3) Sending petitions for the redress of grievances to Parliament, (4) Calling of congresses for the purpose of formulating common policies.
122. (2) Which was the most successful means employed by Americans in securing the repeal of obnoxious acts previous to the American Revolution? (1) Mob violence, (2) Boycotting British goods, (3) Armed resistance, (4) Sending petitions to the British government.
123. (4) The demands of the American colonies between 1763 and 1775 indicate that they desired which of the following? (1) Independence from the mother country, (2) Representation in the British Parliament, (3) Unification of the American colonies under a single governor, (4) Status similar to that possessed by Canada today.
124. (1) Which of the following originated the Committees of Correspondence? (1) Samuel Adams, (2) Patrick Henry, (3) James Madison, (4) John Adams.
125. (1) The Committees of Correspondence were formed in order to:  
(1) Coordinate the activities of people who opposed British rule,  
(2) Coordinate the efforts to secure ratification of the Constitution,  
(3) Keep in touch with the British authorities, (4) Organize opposition to the First Continental Congress.
126. (4) The pamphlet written to demonstrate to the colonists the advantages of separation from England was called: (1) Exposition and Protest, (2) The New Freedom, (3) The Federalist, (4) Common Sense.
127. (2) On which of these does Thomas Jefferson base his argument for American independence in the Declaration of Independence? (1) The rights of the colonists as British citizens, (2) The natural rights of man everywhere, (3) British neglect of the American colonies, (4) The proved ability of Americans to govern themselves.



128. (4) The issuance of the Declaration of Independence was followed by: (1) The first fighting of the Revolution, (2) The appointment of Washington as Commander-in-Chief, (3) The calling of the Second Continental Congress, (4) Conclusion of an alliance with France.
129. (4) The American Revolution would probably not have occurred if: (1) The French Revolution had not taken place, (2) America had been allowed as much freedom of worship as was permitted in England, (3) Agriculture rather than industry had been the major interest of the American colonies, (4) England had followed the same policy toward her American colonies that she now follows toward Canada and Australia.
130. (3) Englishmen denied that Americans were without imperial representation because: (1) America had delegates in the House of Commons, (2) The colonies had their own assemblies, (3) The members of the House of Commons represented all citizens in the British Empire, (4) The colonies were represented in the Continental Congress.
131. (1) In an effort to force England to revise its imperial system the First Continental Congress prohibited Americans from: (1) Trading with Great Britain, (2) Buying land from the British government, (3) Serving as colonial governors, (4) Paying the Stamp Tax.
132. (3) A part of the work of the First Continental Congress was to: (1) Enact the Declaration of Independence, (2) Raise an army to resist British aggression in Massachusetts, (3) Petition the king to recognize the rights of the colonists, (4) Secure an alliance with France.
133. (4) In writing the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson believed that it should serve definite purposes. Which of the following was *not* one of them? (1) To present the American philosophy of the purpose of government, (2) To present a statement of English abuses, (3) To make known the chief aims of the war, (4) To present an impartial statement of the English and American sides of the controversy.
134. (1) Which of these was a result of the issuance of the Declaration of Independence? (1) The nature of the struggle was changed from one of resistance to the unlawful acts of a sovereign to open war, (2) The Tories saw the errors of their ways, (3) Foreign aid became more difficult to secure, (4) England declared war on America.
135. (4) The Second Continental Congress obtained most of the money it needed for carrying on war by: (1) Securing foreign subsidies, (2) Coining its own gold and silver money, (3) Requisitioning funds from the several states, (4) Issuing paper money.
136. (1) Many of the Whig leaders in Parliament consistently opposed the war against the American colonies because they: (1) Were members of the opposition party, (2) Were committed to a policy of direct colonial representation in Parliament, (3) Had never agreed that Parliament had the right to tax the colonies, (4) Wanted to give America's ally, France, an opportunity to establish a democratic government.

137. (1) Which of these is located on the route Burgoyne was following from Montreal to Albany? (1) Crown Point, (2) Oriskany, (3) Princeton, (4) West Point.
138. (4) Which of these commanded an army which included a considerable proportion of foreign troops? (1) Ulysses S. Grant, (2) Andrew Jackson, (3) William T. Sherman, (4) George Washington.
139. (1) Which was *not* a factor in making service in the Continental Army unpopular? (1) The men were drafted, (2) The pay was in depreciated paper money, (3) Supplies and equipment were inadequate and unsatisfactory, (4) The men feared for the welfare of their families if they stayed away for long.
140. (1) In the early stages of the Revolutionary War, one of the greatest dangers to the American cause was the: (1) Lack of agreement among the colonists upon the desirability of war and separation from the mother country, (2) Occupation of all first-class cities by British troops, (3) Failure of Congress to appoint a commander-in-chief of the Continental Armies, (4) Threatened invasion of the Mississippi valley by French troops bent on reestablishing New France.
141. (3) The chief purpose underlying the cooperation of the French government with the United States during the Revolutionary War was to: (1) Regain the colonial empire lost in 1763, (2) Spread liberty, equality, and fraternity throughout the world, (3) Avenge the defeat suffered in the Seven Years' War, (4) Secure an ally powerful enough to defend New France against British aggression.
142. (4) Fighting during the last years of the Revolutionary War took place largely in the: (1) New England States, (2) Northwest Territory, (3) Middle States, (4) South.
143. (1) During the Revolutionary War, the Thirteen Colonies sustained a serious economic setback when the: (1) Traditional exchange of raw products for English manufacturers was checked, (2) British levied huge indemnities in the provinces occupied by loyal troops, (3) British compelled the payment of all debts owed by the colonists in England, (4) British declared the Negro slaves of rebels to be free.
144. (1) The fighting done by the forces under the direction of George Rogers Clark had the effect of: (1) Establishing the American claim to the region west of the Appalachian Mountains, (2) Bottling up the British fleet in Charleston harbor, (3) Contributing to the defeat of the British three-fold plan, (4) Removing the Indian threat to the Southern colonies.
145. (3) During the Revolutionary War, French naval aid was most useful to the American cause: (1) In supporting the naval forces of John Paul Jones, (2) In breaking the English blockade of Boston, (3) In preventing British reinforcement of their military forces, (4) In supplying the American army with food.

146. (2) Which of the following represented the most serious *immediate* difficulty facing American commercial interests at the close of the Revolutionary War? (1) Lack of seaworthy ships, (2) British limitations on American trade with Canada and the West Indies, (3) Decreased foreign demand for American manufactured goods, (4) Refusal of Denmark and Holland to admit American ships to their ports in Central and South America.
147. (1) The French and Indian War resembled the Revolution in that it: (1) Was part of a larger world conflict, (2) Was an expression of colonial resentment against England, (3) Resulted in a disastrous defeat for Britain, (4) Was without important territorial results.
148. (3) The Battle of Saratoga is significant because it: (1) Showed the lack of discipline in the American army, (2) Ended the war in the North, (3) Hastened the alliance with France, (4) Seriously reduced the ranks of the British troops.
149. (4) The colonists who favored England in the Revolution were chiefly: (1) Laboring men, (2) Catholics, (3) New Englanders, (4) Persons owning much property.
150. (4) Of the following, the greatest obstacle to the success of the colonists in the Revolutionary War was the: (1) Numerical superiority of the British forces, (2) Effective blockade of the American coast by the British fleet, (3) Lack of cooperation between the French and American troops, (4) Difficulty of raising money to buy supplies and munitions.
151. (1) Why did the continental currency depreciate so greatly during the Revolutionary War? (1) Congress could not raise money by taxation, hence issued unsecured paper money, (2) Congress was unable to secure loans abroad, (3) England threatened to compel payment on debts due before the war, (4) The population was accustomed to English currency and therefore questioned the value of the new money.
152. (4) The government under the Articles of Confederation could have prevented much strife between the states if it had been empowered to: (1) Organize the Northwest Territory as a national domain, (2) Issue "cheap" money, as was demanded by the impoverished states, (3) Negotiate treaties, (4) Regulate interstate commerce.
153. (1) One of the important powers which Congress lacked under the Articles of Confederation was the power to: (1) Regulate currency and banking, (2) Borrow money, (3) Make treaties, (4) Declare war.
154. (2) Under the Articles of Confederation three of the following were accomplished by the government. Which was *not*? (1) The winning of the war against a great European power, (2) The establishment of a sound tax system, (3) The establishment of a policy for the development of western lands, (4) The establishment of self-government for the individual states.

155. (1) Under the Articles of Confederation the small states: (1) Had more power than under the Constitution, (2) Had more power than the large states, (3) Had less power than under the Constitution, (4) Were at a disadvantage because population was the basis for representation.
156. (4) Under the Articles of Confederation the national government tried to meet its financial obligations by printing additional money primarily because: (1) Experience had proved this method to be satisfactory, (2) This method was the only way in which it could repay foreign loans, (3) Alexander Hamilton proposed full payment of all national obligations, (4) It could not collect money directly from individual citizens.
157. (1) The Annapolis Convention of 1786 had as its chief purpose to: (1) Decrease trade restrictions placed by individual states, (2) Revise the Articles of Confederation, (3) Discuss means of removing British soldiers from the Northwest Territory, (4) Find ways to decrease the authority of the national government.
158. (2) What was the *basic* difference between the National Government under the Articles of Confederation and that under the Constitution? (1) Under the Constitution, the powers of the National Government were carefully defined, (2) Under the Constitution, national law was enforceable on individuals in both state and national courts, (3) Under the Constitution, a two-house legislature based on differing plans of representation was established, (4) Under the Constitution amendments would become law upon approval by three-fourths of the states.
159. (1) The morale of the Continental Army was often poor partly because the: (1) Soldiers were irregularly paid in depreciated paper money, (2) Soldiers did not believe in the cause for which they were fighting, (3) Majority of the soldiers were mercenaries, (4) Higher officers were nearly all Frenchmen.
160. (4) The Ordinance of 1787 provided that: (1) As soon as the territory should be organized, the qualified voters might elect a representative legislature, (2) Slavery might be introduced into this territory, (3) The form of territorial government outlined should apply to all additional territory which might be brought under the United States flag, (4) During the first stage of territorial organization the government was to be in the hands of officials appointed by Congress.
161. (4) Which of the following groups migrated in large numbers to Canada following the Revolutionary War? (1) Whigs, (2) Copperheads, (3) Quakers, (4) Tories.
162. (4) By the terms of the peace treaty closing the Revolutionary War which of the following did the United States *fail* to secure as a boundary? (1) Atlantic Ocean, (2) Mississippi River, (3) Great Lakes, (4) Gulf of Mexico.

163. (2) Why were the United States peace commissioners in 1783 unwilling to guarantee the payment of debts due British merchants? (1) The terms of the alliance with France interfered, (2) Congress, which appointed the commissioners, lacked the power to fulfill such promises, (3) These debts were invalid, having been contracted during the course of the war, (4) The United States hoped that in return for such guarantees England would recognize the Mississippi as our western boundary.
164. (4) At the close of the Revolutionary War, France and Spain were scheming to make: (1) The land north of the Ohio from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi the property of Spain, (2) The land between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains a French possession, (3) Canada a French territory, (4) The United States merely a seacoast power.
165. (3) Three of the following were immediate results of the American Revolution. Which was *not*? (1) Increased religious freedom, (2) Greater limitation of the powers of government, (3) Increased respect for authority, (4) Economic depression.
166. (4) Most of the early state constitutions were undemocratic in that they: (1) Restricted the legislative body to a single house, (2) Denied the right to vote to those who were not members of the State church, (3) Granted the governor an absolute veto over legislation, (4) Prescribed property qualifications for holding office.
167. (4) Which was the chief purpose of Daniel Shay's Rebellion in Massachusetts? (1) To establish a monarchy in that state, (2) To abolish slavery, (3) To obtain the right of vote for ex-soldiers, (4) To secure an issue of paper currency.
168. (1) By refusing to ratify the Articles of Confederation until the states should cede their Western lands to the government, Maryland was able to: (1) Inaugurate a splendid new colonial policy for the United States, (2) Work off a long-held resentment against Rhode Island, (3) Hamper dangerously the revolutionary cause, (4) Serve selfish ends at the expense of national good.
169. (2) Which is a provision of the Ordinance of 1787? (1) Five states were to be created out of the Northwest Territory, (2) When a territory had attained a population of 60,000 it might become a state, (3) That the Northwest Territory was to be divided between the seaboard states having claims to that region, (4) That slavery was to be prohibited in all the land west of the Appalachian Mountains.
170. (3) How did England's administration of her colonies before the American Revolution differ from American administration of Western territorial dependencies following the American Revolution? (1) The authority of England as a central government was represented by a governor, (2) The English colonies were subject to taxation by the mother country, (3) England viewed the colonies as perpetual dependencies of the mother country, (4) England granted virtually no self-government to her colonies.

171. (2) What political privilege did Congress allow a territory under the Northwest Ordinance? (1) To elect a governor, (2) To elect a legislature, (3) To send voting representatives to Congress, (4) To adopt a constitution.
172. (2) Which was approximately bounded on three sides by the Great Lakes, the Mississippi, and the Ohio River? (1) Louisiana Purchase, (2) Northwest Territory, (3) Quebec, (4) Acadia.
173. (1) Which one of the following states was one of those formed from the Northwest Territory? (1) Michigan, (2) Missouri, (3) Iowa, (4) Minnesota.
174. (2) Regulations drawn up for which of the following territories provided a procedure for admitting territories to statehood? (1) Louisiana Purchase, (2) Northwest Territory, (3) Oregon Territory, (4) Texas.
175. (1) What was the ostensible reason for summoning a general convention to meet in Philadelphia in 1787? (1) To amend the Articles of Confederation, (2) To frame a new constitution, (3) To elect a president, (4) To conclude peace with England.
176. (3) Which was the great problem of the Constitutional Convention of 1787? (1) To create a government that would be satisfactory to both Northern and Southern states, (2) To establish a balance of power between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the National Government, (3) To create a strong central government without completely destroying the sovereignty of the states, (4) To determine the provisions to be included in the Bill of Rights.
177. (1) Which did the "great" compromise of the Constitutional Convention provide? (1) That all states should be equally represented in the Senate; and in the House of Representatives representation should be based on population, (2) That duties should be levied on imports but not on exports, (3) That three-fifths of the slaves should be counted in determining representation, (4) That the slave trade might continue until 1808.
178. (4) Under both the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution the states lacked the power to: (1) Lay duties on imports and exports, (2) Levy taxes, (3) Maintain a militia, (4) Negotiate treaties with foreign countries.
179. (1) One important power that the government lacked under the Articles of Confederation was the power to: (1) Deal directly with the individual citizen, (2) Issue money, (3) Deal with foreign nations, (4) Provide for the admission of new states to the union.
180. (2) Which of these means of raising revenue was granted to the central government for the first time by the Constitution? (1) Sale of land in the public domain, (2) Levying of direct taxes, (3) Issuance of paper currency, (4) Borrowing from citizens.
181. (2) Which of these were the first ten amendments to the Constitution not designed to protect? (1) Sanctity of private property, (2) Powers of the National Government, (3) Civil liberties, (4) Rights of the states.

182. (3) Three of the following demands of the South were granted in the Federal Constitution. Which one was *not*? (1) Prohibition of export taxes, (2) A partial counting of slaves when apportioning representation, (3) Tariff bills to be passed by a two-thirds vote of both houses, (4) Continuation of the foreign slave trade for a fixed period of years.
183. (1) Southern delegates to the Constitutional Convention opposed granting Congress the power to regulate foreign commerce because they: (1) Feared export duties might be levied on cotton, rice, and tobacco, (2) Feared the market for slaves might be ruined if the foreign slave trade were revived, (3) Wanted to encourage American shipping, (4) Felt this might establish a precedent which would lead Congress to regulate domestic trade as well.
184. (1) A system of "checks and balances" was introduced into the Constitution so that the: (1) Majority of the people might not usurp all powers of government, (2) President might not hold office for more than two terms, (3) Common people might control the government, (4) Government might not be so weak as was the government under the Articles of Confederation.
185. (3) The adoption of the Constitution was generally opposed by: (1) Prosperous merchants, (2) Wealthy manufacturers, (3) Small farmers, (4) Holders of public securities.
186. (2) Which of these was a Revolutionary governor of Virginia who opposed the adoption of the Constitution? (1) Samuel Adams, (2) Patrick Henry, (3) James Madison, (4) John Dickinson.
187. (2) Which of the following wrote widely-read tales of the life of the pioneers in the time of the American Revolution? (1) Samuel L. Clemens, (2) James F. Cooper, (3) James Russell Lowell, (4) Washington Irving.
188. (3) Which of the following men was *not* one of the authors of the *Federalist Papers*? (1) Alexander Hamilton, (2) John Jay, (3) Thomas Jefferson, (4) James Madison.
189. (1) Which of the following represented a change in American society that the Revolution helped to bring about? (1) A decrease in class distinctions, (2) An increase in the number of aristocrats, (3) A decrease in the opportunity to move into a higher class, (4) An increase in the number of slaves.
190. (4) The property held by the National Government of the United States at the close of the period of the Confederation consisted chiefly of: (1) Bonds, (2) Highways and canals, (3) Arms, munitions, and forts, (4) Land.
191. (4) Among the many changes in the land system brought about by the American Revolution was the: (1) Transfer of the payment of the quitrents from the Crown to the State, (2) Vesting of control of the domains of the Crown in the hands of the new State church, (3) Inauguration of a free homestead policy in the trans-Allegheny region, (4) Abolition of entails and primogeniture.



192. (3) The Articles of Confederation provided that supreme authority be vested in: (1) An executive committee, (2) The national Congress, (3) The states, (4) The President.
193. (3) One of the major achievements of the Congress of the Confederation was the: (1) Louisiana Purchase, (2) Lewis and Clark Expedition, (3) Northwest Ordinance, (4) Monroe Doctrine.
194. (3) In the making of the Constitution, the rights of the large states were recognized by the provisions for: (1) The reservation of certain powers to the states, (2) Representation in the Senate, (3) Representation in the House of Representatives, (4) Amending the Constitution.
195. (1) The National Government has gained most power through the: (1) Implied powers of the Constitution, (2) Bill of Rights, (3) Amendments to the Constitution, (4) Withdrawal of powers formerly reserved to the states.
196. (1) The Compromise which solved the most serious difficulty in drafting an acceptable American Constitution concerned the: (1) Representation of large and small states in Congress, (2) Question of slavery and slave importation, (3) Regulation of commerce by Congress, (4) Selection of the chief executive.
197. (4) The American Constitution, as it was written, did not make express provision for: (1) A Supreme Court, (2) Free trade between the states, (3) Coinage of money and the control of finances, (4) The place of the parties in the federal government.
198. (1) A source of revenue that was not used by the new government after the American Constitution went into effect was that of: (1) Requisitions of money from the separate states, (2) The sale of bonds, (3) A tariff, (4) The sale of public land.
199. (1) Which of these 'great documents' contains a statement of principles rather than a proposed framework of government? (1) Declaration of Independence, (2) Ordinance of 1787, (3) Albany Plan, (4) Articles of Confederation.
200. (2) A provision of the new Constitution, not found in the Articles of Confederation, that did much toward unifying the country was that: (1) Permitting the central government to hold land, (2) Eliminating economic barriers between the states, (3) Providing for the armed defense of the country, (4) Providing for public schools.

#### THE EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD

(1789-1824)

201. (4) On what grounds did Spain dispute the right of the United States to free navigation of the Mississippi following the Revolutionary War? (1) The river was Spanish by right of discovery, (2) Great Britain had no right to cede the eastern bank of the river to the United States, (3) In the greater part of its course the river flowed through Spanish territory, (4) Both banks of the river near its mouth were owned by Spain.



202. (3) During the war waged between France and Great Britain, Washington proclaimed the neutrality of the United States because: (1) England had offered favorable terms to Jay if this country would remain neutral, (2) The alliance with France had never been renewed, (3) A policy of this kind promoted the best interests of the country, (4) Sentiment in favor of war was lacking in the United States.
203. (4) President Washington warned the nation to avoid foreign alliances because he: (1) Realized that such alliances were unconstitutional, (2) Felt that our alliance with France precluded other alliances, (3) Had seen the nation devastated by foreign armies during the Napoleonic Wars, (4) Felt that such alliances would endanger the peace and welfare of the country.
204. (2) Which did England refuse to concede in the Jay treaty? (1) Arbitration of the Maine boundary dispute, (2) Stopping the impressment of American seamen, (3) Withdrawal of troops from the Northwest posts, (4) Arbitration of claims of American citizens for goods confiscated by England.
205. (2) The surrender by England of the trading posts in the Northwest Territory was provided for in the: (1) Treaty of Paris of 1783, (2) Jay Treaty of 1794, (3) Pinckney Treaty of 1795, (4) Treaty of Ghent.
206. (4) Jay's Treaty met with considerable opposition in the Southern states because: (1) The British refused to evacuate the fur posts in the Northwest Territory, (2) Great Britain refused to arbitrate the damages done to American shipping, (3) Jay was a Federalist, (4) It suggested the arbitration of debts due British merchants since before the Revolutionary War.
207. (3) Which of these favored the centralization of authority and mistrusted the division of authority between the federal and state governments? (1) John C. Calhoun, (2) Thomas Jefferson, (3) Alexander Hamilton, (4) Daniel Webster.
208. (2) Which of these "famous firsts" is connected with the so-called Whiskey Rebellion in western Pennsylvania? (1) The first organized opposition to British rule, (2) The first opportunity for the new American government to demonstrate that its laws would be enforced, (3) The first serious sectional dispute between North and South, (4) The first attempt to enforce a state prohibition law.
209. (2) Which of these contributed *least* to creating the widening split between the Federalist and Democratic-Republican parties? (1) The Alien, Sedition, and Naturalization Acts, (2) Washington's Proclamation of Neutrality, (3) The French Revolution, (4) Hamilton's financial policies.
210. (4) A tariff was proposed by Hamilton soon after the establishment of the government under the Constitution, partly to: (1) Prevent the flow of valuable raw materials to England, (2) Encourage American shipping, (3) Protect the wages of American labor, (4) Encourage American manufacturing.

211. (2) Alexander Hamilton's financial policy was especially favorable to: (1) Laborers, (2) Merchants and manufacturers, (3) Small farmers, (4) The former soldiers of the Revolutionary War.
212. (1) The Federalists in the late eighteenth century believed in: (1) A central government with strong powers, (2) A federal union of the American colonies and England, (3) Upholding the rights of the individual states, (4) Continuing under the Articles of Confederation.
213. (4) Which of the following was *not* a source of federal revenue under Hamilton's financial plan? (1) The sale of public lands, (2) The collection of taxes, (3) A tariff on manufactured goods, (4) Grants from the state treasuries.
214. (4) The part of Hamilton's financial plan which had the *least* opposition was his proposal to: (1) Pay the full value of all government bonds, (2) Assume the war debts of the individual states, (3) Collect a tariff on certain manufactured goods, (4) Pay the foreign creditors of the United States.
215. (2) The following legislation was passed during the administration of Washington. Which was an example of a liberal interpretation of the powers of the federal government under the Constitution? (1) The maintenance of a standing army, (2) The establishment of a national bank, (3) Provision for a tax on whiskey, (4) Provision for a system of courts.
216. (3) Hamilton wanted the National Government to take over in full the old domestic debt as well as the war debts of the states because he believed that: (1) This would cause a heavy loss to speculators in certificates, (2) The payment of all such obligations was guaranteed in the Constitution, (3) This would cause creditors to favor the new government and the extension of its powers, (4) The states unanimously favored such a policy.
217. (2) Which of the following was *not* a part of Hamilton's financial plan? (1) Paying the foreign debt in full, (2) Issuing greenbacks to meet payments on the domestic debt, (3) Having the Federal Government assume responsibility for the payment of state debts, (4) Establishing a national bank.
218. (4) Which of these was a part of Hamilton's financial policy? (1) To pay only the foreign debt in full, (2) To pay only the foreign debt and the debts of the states at their face value, (3) To redeem all state and national debts but at their depreciated value, (4) To pay all debts, domestic, foreign, and state at face value.
219. (1) One of the results effected by Hamilton's financial policies was the: (1) Strengthening of the central government, (2) Increase in states' rights, (3) Winning of the agricultural and laboring classes to the support of the government, (4) Decentralization of the government.

220. (4) Which of the following afforded the National Government its first opportunity to use soldiers to enforce obedience to its laws? (1) Shay's Rebellion, (2) Pullman Strike, (3) Nat Turner's Insurrection, (4) Whiskey Rebellion.
221. (1) An important motive behind Hamilton's proposal for an excise tax on distilled liquor was the desire to: (1) Impress the inhabitants of the interior with the authority of the federal government, (2) Substitute this type of taxation for import duties, (3) Reduce and finally eliminate the consumption of whiskey, (4) Reduce the federal tax burden of the Western states.
222. (1) When Congress in 1791 imposed an excise tax on distilled liquors, the farmers of western Pennsylvania bitterly opposed the measure because: (1) The tax had to be paid in money before any profit could be realized from the sale of the whiskey, (2) They felt it was really intended to put an end to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, (3) Even before this tax bill became a law, Washington had marched 15,000 militia into Pennsylvania to intimidate the distillers, (4) The excise was to be collected only within the territorial limits of Pennsylvania.
223. (1) A major reason for the violent opposition to, and the downfall of, the Federalist party in 1800 was the: (1) Attempt to restrict freedom of speech and press, (2) Friendly attitude which the Federalists exhibited toward Napoleon, (3) Championship of democratic ideas, (4) Championship of states' rights and "loose construction."
224. (1) The party which sponsored the Naturalization Act of 1798 hoped thereby to: (1) Prevent the Republicans from greatly increasing their voting power, (2) Exclude immigrants from eastern and southern Europe, (3) Limit citizenship to members of the white race, (4) Speed the flow of immigration to the West.
225. (3) Which was the purpose of the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions? (1) To secure relief from Spain's blockade of the mouth of the Mississippi, (2) To defeat Hamilton's program for the assumption of state debts, (3) To arouse public opinion against the excessive powers claimed for the federal government by the Federalists, (4) To encourage the states which were dissatisfied with Federalist policies to secede from the Union.
226. (1) According to the Democratic-Republican Party, which of the following groups had benefited *least* from Federalists policies? (1) Farmers, (2) Merchants, (3) Manufacturers, (4) Bankers.
227. (3) In the period 1789-1797 which group in the United States was most pro-British and most anti-French? (1) Working class in Philadelphia, (2) Pioneers of the Northwest border, (3) New England merchants, (4) Southern plantation owners.

228. (2) Why did the Republicans oppose the appointment of federal judges by Adams in March of 1801? (1) He made the appointments after his term had legally ended, (2) Adams sought to enable the Federalists to retain control of the non-elective branch of the government, (3) The Constitution at that time provided for the election of judges, (4) The Republicans were opposed to the Spoils System.
229. (2) The election of which of the following revealed the need for separate balloting for the candidates for President and Vice-President? (1) John Adams, (2) Thomas Jefferson, (3) James Madison, (4) John Quincy Adams.
230. (3) In 1800 the Federalists viewed the Jeffersonian Democrats as dangerous radicals and feared the consequences should they gain control of the National Government. What actually happened when they were elected? (1) They adopted an even more radical program than they had previously advocated, (2) They maintained unchanged the policies of the Federalists, (3) They did not make nearly so many changes in policy as they had previously advocated, (4) Once in power, they ruthlessly destroyed all opposition to their policies.
231. (4) Jefferson's theory for the evolution of an ideal society included the belief that: (1) The President should be elected for an indefinite term, (2) The rights of the state should be strictly subordinated to those of the federal government, (3) Laborers and mechanics should be the dominant class, (4) Slavery should be gradually abolished.
232. (2) Which of the following characteristics of our country today may be considered a fulfillment of one of Jefferson's ideals? (1) An industrialized society, (2) Participation of the common man in politics, (3) A large national income and a large public debt, (4) A liberal interpretation of the Constitution.
233. (3) Between 1800 and 1820, the Republicans adopted and put into practice the Federalist principle of: (1) A strict construction of the Constitution, (2) Strict neutrality in all major wars between foreign powers, (3) A protective tariff, (4) Spending all federal surpluses for the construction of highways and canals.
234. (3) Provision for which of these was *not* contained in treaties negotiated by the United States between 1792 and 1812? (1) Territorial expansion of the United States, (2) Execution of the provisions of the Treaty of Paris (1783), (3) Becoming a member of a military alliance, (4) Securing an unobstructed outlet for the shipment of Western products.
235. (2) Thomas Jefferson, during his Presidency, sought to increase the security of the United States by: (1) Increasing the size of the Army and Navy, (2) Acquiring strategically located territory, (3) Increasing national self-sufficiency, (4) Adopting an aggressive and belligerent foreign policy.
236. (3) One of the significant results of the Louisiana Purchase was the: (1) Precipitation of the Second War with Great Britain, (2) Wiping out of the national debt, (3) Control of the Mississippi and its fertile valley by Americans, (4) Extension of the territory of the United States to the Pacific.

237. (2) Which of these policies of Jefferson was most unpopular and least successful? (1) His policy of territorial expansion, (2) His method of forcing France and England to respect our rights as a neutral, (3) His reduction of the size of the military establishment, (4) His reduction of the national debt.
238. (3) Under Jefferson, Republican congressmen were willing to vote federal funds to build a national highway into the West because: (1) Such a program was contrary to Federalist principles, (2) They were afraid a too rapid reduction of the national debt would be disadvantageous, (3) The farmers in this section were mostly Republicans and needed this help, (4) The national debt having been paid, there was a surplus of money in the treasury.
239. (3) One phase of Jefferson's philosophy was his: (1) Belief in an established church, (2) Interest in the growth of urban communities, (3) Faith in the agrarian population, (4) Opposition to universal education.
240. (4) Which of these was a part of the western boundary of the Louisiana Purchase? (1) Appalachian Mountains, (2) Mississippi River, (3) Pacific Ocean, (4) Rocky Mountains.
241. (3) About how much was the territory of the United States increased by the Louisiana Purchase? (1) Twenty-five per cent, (2) Fifty per cent, (3) One hundred per cent, (4) Two hundred per cent.
242. (1) What was Jefferson's chief concern in beginning the negotiations which led to the purchase of Louisiana? (1) To secure a free outlet to the sea for the products of western United States, (2) To prevent British expansion into the Mississippi valley, (3) To eliminate France as a colonial power in North America, (4) To protect American pioneer settlements from Spanish attacks.
243. (2) In 1812 the Republicans were ready to go to war with England because: (1) The terms of the old alliance with France influenced them, (2) Such a war might afford a good opportunity to annex Canada and thereby open up additional territory for agricultural expansion, (3) Jefferson had always opposed Washington's policy of neutrality, (4) The commercial interests favored war.
244. (2) In general the settlers in the West favored war against Great Britain in 1812 because they: (1) Hoped to conquer the land between the Mississippi and the Rockies, (2) Believed the hostile Indians received support from the British government in Canada, (3) Were injured by British interference with American commerce, (4) Were the traditional allies of the French against the British.
245. (4) An important reason why the United States went to war in 1812 with Great Britain rather than with France was the: (1) Harsh colonial policy of England, (2) Alliance between the United States and France, (3) Rivalry between English and American shippers to control the importation of slaves into the South, (4) Rivalry between British and American fur trade interests.

246. (3) Which of the following played the most important part in bringing the War of 1812 to an end? (1) The defeat of the British fleet on Lake Erie, (2) The successful campaign against Canada, (3) The defeat of Napoleon, (4) The defeat of the British army at New Orleans.
247. (2) The United States government had difficulty in selling bonds to finance the War of 1812 because of the: (1) Fiery speeches of the War Hawks, (2) Opposition of eastern business interests, (3) Depressed condition of the national economy, (4) Refusal of the western farmers to support the War.
248. (2) In both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812: (1) The American troops were better supplied than the British, (2) England was fighting France as well as America, (3) Sea warfare played little part, (4) The English occupied most of the Atlantic seaboard.
249. (3) The War of 1812 in the United States was part of Europe's: (1) Seven Years' War, (2) Queen Anne's War, (3) Napoleonic Wars, (4) Crimean War.
250. (2) One of the principal results of the War of 1812 was: (1) The rise of the Republican party, (2) An increased zeal for internal improvements, (3) The defeat of the Jeffersonian party, (4) The destruction of the United States Bank.
251. (2) The terms of the treaty which closed the War of 1812 contained: (1) Provisions for a liberal extension of the territory of the United States, (2) No mention of the questions which were asserted to have been the main causes of friction before the war, (3) A guarantee that England would relinquish the forts in the Northwest Territory, (4) A guarantee on the part of England to abandon the practice of impressment.
252. (2) Which of these, by prohibiting exports from the United States, sought to compel France and England to respect our rights as a neutral power? (1) John Adams, (2) Thomas Jefferson, (3) James Monroe, (4) George Washington.
253. (4) Which of these involved a voluntary renunciation of foreign commerce by the United States? (1) Rule of 1756, (2) Ostend Manifesto, (3) Anaconda Policy, (4) Embargo Act.
254. (2) The Federalist party opposed the War of 1812 because it: (1) Thought the Embargo Act unconstitutional, (2) Saw in it an attempt by the Republican administration to destroy New England's commerce and prosperity, (3) Was pacifistic, (4) Wished to conquer Mexico rather than Canada.
255. (2) Three of the following were results of Jefferson's policy of securing redress of grievances from France and Great Britain by stopping all commercial relations with those countries. Which was *not*? (1) British goods were smuggled in from Canada, (2) American manufactures declined, (3) Prices on American farm products fell to low levels, (4) New England shipowners suffered great losses.

256. (4) In the period 1812-1814 the group most opposed to war with Great Britain was the: (1) Pioneers of the Northwest, (2) Manufacturing interests, (3) Southern plantation owners, (4) New England shipowners.
257. (4) American merchants and shipowners opposed the embargo sponsored by Jefferson because they: (1) Feared this policy would lead to war, (2) Preferred to remain neutral in the war between France and England, (3) Wanted to contribute to the overthrow of Napoleon, (4) Were making money despite the occasional loss of a ship and cargo.
258. (4) Which section of the United States was most strongly in favor of the War of 1812? (1) Middle Atlantic States, (2) New England States, (3) Southern States, (4) Western States.
259. (1) Why was there a tremendous growth of American manufactures from 1807 to 1814? (1) It was unprofitable to invest surplus capital in farming, commerce, or shipping, (2) Machinery could be secured from England at reasonable costs, (3) High tariffs protected infant industries, (4) Agricultural prices were rising.
260. (3) The money value of American exports increased from \$19,000,000 in 1792 to \$108,000,000 in 1807. The basic explanation for this increase was the: (1) Growth of trade with China, (2) Adoption of the gold standard by the United States in 1800, (3) Demand for food and raw products in the warring countries of Europe, (4) Higher price paid for cotton, the chief export.
261. (2) What argument was used by England to support her policy of impressing American seamen during the Napoleonic wars? (1) That the impressment occurred on the high seas outside the jurisdiction of American law, (2) That persons born in England remained English citizens despite American naturalization, (3) That Napoleon was following the same procedure, without protest from the United States, (4) That American seamen voluntarily joined the British navy because of a high wage scale.
262. (2) Which of these caused much ill feeling between British and Americans during the first decade of the nineteenth century? (1) Proclamation Line, (2) Impressment, (3) Jay Treaty, (4) Exile of Acadians.
263. (3) In which respect were the Americans, on the whole, most successful during the Second War with Great Britain? (1) Invading and conquering Canada, (2) Sweeping British commerce from the seas, (3) Resisting British invasion, (4) Defeating the British fleet.
264. (4) Which of these objectives of foreign policy was the United States most successful in achieving between 1792 and 1815? (1) Avoiding war with France and England, (2) Securing foreign recognition of American neutrality, (3) Establishing a definite boundary between Maine and Canada, (4) Securing complete control of the Mississippi River.



265. (4) One of the principal results of the War of 1812 was the: (1) Introduction of a period of intense sectionalism, (2) Destruction of the United States Bank, (3) Defeat of the Jeffersonian party, (4) Final collapse of the Federalist party.
266. (4) An important development which helps to explain the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine was the: (1) Conquest of California and Oregon by Russia, (2) Invasion of Latin-America by the forces of Russia, Austria and Prussia, (3) Transfer of the Louisiana Purchase to France by Spain, (4) Attempt of Russia to prevent colonization of the American Pacific coast north of the fifty-first parallel.
267. (4) The Monroe Doctrine may be classified legally as a: (1) Treaty, (2) Part of the Constitution which forms the basis of our foreign policy, (3) Law of Congress, (4) Policy which our government has traditionally followed.
268. (4) What was an important reason for the announcement of the Monroe Doctrine? (1) To end the alliance with France, (2) To displace England as the chief creditor of the Latin-American countries, (3) To promote American imperialistic designs in the Caribbean, (4) To protect republican institutions of government in the New World.
269. (3) Which of these depended on harmony with British commercial interests for its early effectiveness? (1) Embargo Act, (2) American Association, (3) Monroe Doctrine, (4) Platt Amendment.
270. (2) England opposed the attempt of the European powers to intervene in Spain's American colonies after their revolt because she: (1) Was afraid it would mean war with the United States, (2) Was enjoying a valuable trade with these colonies, (3) Believed in allowing all nations the right of self-determination, (4) Desired to conquer these colonies herself.
271. (2) At the time of the issuance of the policy known as the Monroe Doctrine, there was an important division of opinion among American leaders over the question of whether or not to: (1) Extend the policy to include the Pacific Coast, (2) Accept the proffered collaboration of Great Britain, (3) Extend the policy to include South America, (4) Have the policy issued as part of international law.
272. (2) Clay's American System was intended to bring about: (1) An extension of the boundaries of the United States, (2) American economic self-sufficiency, (3) Free trade between Europe and the United States, (4) Adoption of both gold and silver as mediums of exchange.
273. (1) The right of the Supreme Court to declare an act of Congress null and void when it violates the Constitution was: (1) Established in the case of Marbury vs. Madison, (2) Recognized in the Articles of Confederation, (3) Clearly conferred in the Constitution itself, (4) Provided for in the Bill of Rights.

274. (1) Which of these was a nineteenth-century organization which opposed immigration and the growth of foreign influence in politics? (1) Know-Nothing Party, (2) Liberty Party, (3) Populist Party, (4) Socialist Party.
275. (2) What was the principal trend in Supreme Court decisions during the first half of the nineteenth century? (1) To weaken the position of the judiciary in the National Government, (2) To expand the powers of the National Government, (3) To strengthen the power of the states at the expense of the National Government, (4) To make the Western states subordinate to those in the East.
276. (4) An observer of the American system of government during the first quarter of the nineteenth century would probably have come to the conclusion that which of these was a necessary qualification for becoming President? (1) Having been a member of Congress, (2) Having been born in a log cabin, (3) Having been elected Vice-President, (4) Having been Secretary of State.
277. (3) Compared with that of the present time, the population of 1790 contained proportionately fewer: (1) Children and young persons, (2) Persons in business for themselves, (3) Wage earners, (4) Men.
278. (2) For some time after the founding of the United States, the right of white persons to vote was limited chiefly on the basis of: (1) Education, (2) Property, (3) Ancestry, (4) Religion.

## THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT

(1763-1860)

279. (3) During the colonial period the Westward movement resulted in: (1) A rapid increase in the number of large plantations in the region west of the Alleghenies, (2) A great increase in the price of slaves, (3) A rapid increase in the number of freehold farmers, (4) An exploration of the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys by the English.
280. (2) The English colonists in North America remained for a long time on the Atlantic seacoast, chiefly because of: (1) Their dependence on fishing as a means of livelihood, (2) The existence of mountain barriers and hostile Indian tribes to the west, (3) The difficulty of clearing the forests, (4) The barrenness of the soil farther inland.
281. (4) The most important means of domestic transportation and communication during the colonial period was the: (1) Railway, (2) Canal, (3) Turnpike, (4) River and ocean.
282. (3) The expansion of the United States differed *most* from that of other nations in that it did *not* involve which of the following? (1) War with a neighboring nation, (2) Conquest of a backward people, (3) Maintenance of a large military establishment, (4) Acquisition of peoples to whom full citizenship could not be extended.

283. (2) Three of these usually characterized frontier communities. Which did *not*? (1) Individualism, (2) Social classes, (3) Democracy, (4) Optimism.
284. (1) What was the most fundamental factor in the maintenance of a democratic society in the United States during the nineteenth century? (1) The continued existence of frontier regions, (2) The rise of organized labor, (3) Adoption of universal compulsory education, (4) Democratic provisions of the Constitution.
285. (2) Three of the following describe frontier group amusements. Which does *not*? (1) They were enjoyed chiefly because they relieved the monotony of isolated life, (2) They were an important item in the expenditures of a typical family, (3) They required active rather than passive participation, (4) They were closely related to the labor involved in the making of a living.
286. (4) Of the following motives behind the continuous movement of pioneers from comparatively civilized regions to the frontier, the most important was: (1) Wanderlust and the craving for adventure, (2) Hostility toward the Indians, (3) Craving for life in a community where no legal restraints existed, (4) Desire for cheap and fertile land.
287. (3) What constituted the Western boundary of the United States at the end of the eighteenth century? (1) Appalachian Mountains, (2) Rocky Mountains, (3) Mississippi River, (4) Pacific Ocean.
288. (1) What was the most pressing demand of western settlers during the first few years of our national existence? (1) Free navigation of the Mississippi, (2) Cancellation of debts to eastern bankers, (3) A more lenient national land policy, (4) Construction of railroads.
289. (1) In the period before the Civil War, New England generally opposed the opening of cheap Western lands because this would: (1) Deprive her of her labor supply, (2) Reduce the market for her goods, (3) Add to the power of the Southern planters, (4) Hurt trade with the Pacific coast.
290. (3) New England opposed the liberal sale of public lands because: (1) Means of transportation were so poorly developed, (2) It encouraged foreign immigration, (3) It created a drain on her labor supply, (4) The agricultural areas wanted it.
291. (4) What was the general trend of the public land policy of the United States from 1785 to 1863 in regard to price per acre and minimum size of tract sold? (1) To increase the price; to decrease the minimum size, (2) To decrease the price; to increase the minimum size, (3) To increase the price; to increase the minimum size, (4) To decrease the price; to decrease the minimum size.
292. (1) Before being admitted to the Union, every new state was required to do which of these? (1) Frame a constitution, (2) Pass through the territorial stage of government, (3) Cede its lands to the National Government, (4) Ratify the National Constitution.

293. (3) The fact that a great deal of Western land belonged to the national government during the early years of the United States was important in that it: (1) Prevented agricultural overproduction, (2) Made it possible to eliminate taxes on private property, (3) Increased the stability of the new government, (4) Made necessary the maintenance of a large standing army.
294. (2) The United States government sold land very cheaply in order to: (1) Get it into private hands so that it could be taxed, (2) Promote settlement and encourage national growth, (3) Create business for the railroads, (4) Prevent overpopulation in the East.
295. (2) In the years immediately following the close of the Revolutionary War, sentiment in favor of separation from the Union developed among the settlers west of the Alleghenies because: (1) Congress favored a plan to cede the Western territory to Great Britain in exchange for a commercial treaty, (2) The Eastern states did little to secure the frontier against attack by the Indians, (3) George Rogers Clark had devastated this region during his campaigns to conquer the Northwest Territory, (4) The pioneers preferred to owe allegiance to France, a world power, rather than to an impotent republic.
296. (3) Which was important in promoting the settlement of the West during the period immediately following the War of 1812? (1) Rivalry of slave and free soil interests, (2) Adoption of the Homestead Act, (3) Removal of the Indian menace from the areas open to settlement, (4) Extensive building of railroads.
297. (2) Which of these did the United States secure by the terms of Spain's cession of Florida to the United States? (1) A claim to Texas, (2) Full title to East and West Florida, (3) A clear title to the Oregon country, (4) A debt of \$50,000,000.
298. (2) As a result of the treaty of 1819 with Spain: (1) The United States gained a clear claim to all of Texas, (2) One rival for the Oregon Territory was eliminated, (3) The Rio Grande became the northern boundary of Spanish America, (4) The United States gained control of the mouth of the Mississippi.
299. (2) Which of these describes the Indian policy adopted during the second quarter of the nineteenth century and looked upon as the permanent solution to the Indian problem? (1) To establish reservations for Indians in various sections of the country, (2) To remove Indians to lands west of the Mississippi, (3) To force Indians to migrate to territory owned by Mexico, (4) To assimilate the Indian by breaking up the tribes and granting American citizenship to individuals.
300. (4) Which of these sects originated as an attempt to provide a religion with a self-sufficient social and economic organization? (1) Unitarian, (2) Baptist, (3) Christian Scientist, (4) Mormon.
301. (1) Which of these sects were most successful in carrying on religious activities in frontier regions? (1) Methodists and Baptists, (2) Catholics and Episcopalians, (3) Presbyterians and Congregationalists, (4) Lutherans and Christian Scientists.

302. (1) Frontier camp meetings had as their chief purpose the: (1) Holding of religious services, (2) Building of houses and barns for new settlers, (3) Holding of elections, (4) Organizing of wagon trains for migration to the West.
303. (4) Which was used by pioneers in going from North Carolina through Cumberland Gap and into Kentucky? (1) Erie Canal, (2) National Road, (3) Ohio River, (4) Wilderness Road.
304. (1) Which was an important part of Boone's route to the West (the Wilderness Trail)? (1) Cumberland Gap, (2) South Pass, (3) Mohawk Valley, (4) Ohio River.
305. (1) Which of these was a part of the natural route between New York City and Quebec? (1) Lake Champlain, (2) Erie Canal, (3) Mohawk River, (4) Lake Ontario.
306. (3) Which of these would probably have been traveled by a person going from Niagara to Albany in 1800? (1) Lake Champlain, (2) Erie Canal, (3) Mohawk River, (4) Lake Erie.
307. (2) From which of these ports was the agricultural produce grown in the Ohio Valley chiefly exported to Europe in 1800? (1) Boston, (2) New Orleans, (3) New York, (4) Philadelphia.
308. (2) How did farmers in Ohio bring products to market about the year 1810? (1) By wagon over the National Road, (2) By flatboat down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, (3) By canal to Lake Erie, and the Erie Canal to New York City, (4) By railroad to Philadelphia.
309. (4) Which river carried the settlers into the West immediately following the War of 1812? (1) Colorado, (2) Illinois, (3) Missouri, (4) Ohio.
310. (1) Which of the following connected Columbus, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1850? (1) Cumberland Road, (2) Oregon Trail, (3) Pony Express route, (4) Santa Fé Trail.
311. (3) Which of these was built and operated for a time by the National Government? (1) Erie Canal, (2) Union Pacific Railroad, (3) Cumberland Road, (4) Lincoln Highway.
312. (2) Which of these caused many of the furs that previously had been sent to Europe through Canadian ports to be exported by way of New York? (1) Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, (2) Erie Canal, (3) National Road, (4) Ohio River.
313. (1) If President Van Buren had wanted to travel from New Orleans to St. Louis in the shortest possible time, he would have sought passage by: (1) Steamboat, (2) Railroad, (3) Conestoga wagon, (4) Sailboat.
314. (3) From which of these ports was agricultural produce grown in the states bordering the Great Lakes chiefly exported to Europe in 1840? (1) Boston, (2) New Orleans, (3) New York, (4) Philadelphia.
315. (1) In the Far West which of the following approximately followed the course of the Snake and the Columbia rivers? (1) Oregon Trail, (2) Pony Express route, (3) Santa Fé Trail, (4) Wilderness Road.

316. (3) Which of these rivers would a Forty-niner on his way from Kansas City to California probably have followed for part of the way? (1) The Columbia, (2) The Colorado, (3) The Platte, (4) The Mississippi.
317. (4) Which of the following routes extended southwestward from Kansas City, Missouri? (1) Cumberland Road, (2) Oregon Trail, (3) Pony Express route, (4) Santa Fé Trail.
318. (3) Which would a Texan traveling to California in the days of the gold rush probably have passed through? (1) Denver, (2) Salt Lake City, (3) Santa Fé, (4) St. Joseph.
319. (2) At which point did most of the overland trails of about 1850 begin? (1) Chicago, (2) Kansas City, (3) Denver, (4) Omaha.
320. (1) Early in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the inhabitants of the West were chiefly interested in developing transportation along which of the following lines? (1) Inland waterways, (2) Privately owned turnpikes, (3) National highways, (4) Railroads.
321. (4) In the first half of the nineteenth century, methods of transportation were greatly improved in the United States as a result of the: (1) Government monopoly of transportation facilities, (2) Completion of railroads linking the Atlantic and Pacific, (3) Dredging of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri rivers to provide channels ten feet deep to Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, and Omaha, (4) Popular demand growing out of the Westward shift of population.
322. (3) The railroads grew more rapidly than the canals during the second quarter of the nineteenth century because the railroads: (1) Were privately owned, (2) Were a less expensive means of transporting freight, (3) Were aided by grants of public land, (4) Were needed in the semi-arid regions which had no canals.
323. (2) Which of the following gave the United States a temporary advantage over other nations in world trade just before 1850? (1) The steamship, (2) The speed of American clipper ships, (3) The tariff of 1828, (4) The high quality of American manufactured goods.
324. (2) Which was an important advantage of the steamboat over the flatboat for transportation on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers during the 1840's? (1) It could transport people as well as goods, (2) It could make a round trip, (3) It was cheaper to operate, (4) It was subsidized by the government.
325. (1) In the first quarter of the nineteenth century, which of the following would have appealed most to Congressional representatives from the frontier states? (1) Internal improvements paid for by the government, (2) Tariff on manufactured goods, (3) A national bank, (4) Free homesteads for Indians.
326. (1) Whose activities as a fur trader strengthened the claim of the United States to the Oregon country? (1) John Jacob Astor, (2) Sir William Berkeley, (3) Sir William Johnson, (4) William Penn.

327. (2) What was an important reason for early American migration to Texas? (1) The desire to secure territory for the United States, (2) The low price charged for land suitable for cotton culture, (3) The belief that Texas was part of the Louisiana Purchase, (4) The wish to aid the Mexicans in their efforts to overthrow Spanish rule.
328. (2) Most of the immigrants to Texas in the 1820's and 1830's came from the: (1) States formed from the Northwest Territory, (2) Southern states, (3) New England states, (4) Mexican territory south of the Rio Grande.
329. (2) Which is the most important reason why Texas was not annexed to the United States immediately upon gaining its independence from Mexico? (1) Mexico refused to recognize the independence of Texas, (2) Many Americans opposed the extension of slavery which would result from the annexation, (3) The Texans preferred independence to annexation to the United States, (4) Great Britain threatened war if Texas was annexed by the United States.
330. (3) Why did Mexico feel that the annexation of Texas was an unfriendly act? (1) The United States had never before claimed that territory, (2) Annexation brought into question the sovereignty of the land between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, (3) Mexico had declared that annexation would be considered equivalent to a declaration of war, (4) Mexico wanted Texas to remain independent.
331. (2) From the American point of view, which of these furnished the best justification for the annexation of Texas? (1) The majority of the settlers in Texas were of American origin, (2) Texas had maintained her independence and desired annexation to the United States, (3) Texas had been part of the Louisiana Territory, (4) The United States had repeatedly offered to buy Texas.
332. (4) Which is the most important reason why the Democrats in 1844 demanded "the reoccupation of Oregon and the reannexation of Texas"? (1) Russia was expanding southward along the Pacific coast, (2) Both territories were rightfully ours through the Louisiana Purchase, (3) Great Britain menaced United States settlements in the regions between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, (4) The slogan would appeal to voters both in the North and in the South.
333. (4) Which of the following rivers was claimed by Mexico in 1846 as its boundary with the United States? (1) Colorado, (2) Missouri, (3) Rio Grande, (4) Sabine.
334. (3) Which was the chief reason Texans revolted against the Mexican government? (1) Unequal taxation, (2) The establishment of Maximilian on the Mexican throne, (3) Legislation that restricted immigration, (4) The execution of prisoners taken at the Alamo.
335. (3) The invasion of Canada in the War of 1812 and of Mexico in 1847 both had the effect of: (1) Greatly increasing U. S. territorial holdings, (2) Bringing a war to a speedy end, (3) Creating ill will that took years to overcome, (4) Increasing American political influence in neighboring countries.



336. (1) The campaign of Kearny in the Mexican War was similar to that of Clark in the Revolutionary War, in that both campaigns: (1) Were followed by treaties which added the territories where the campaigns had been fought, (2) Involved prolonged fighting with large numbers of troops, (3) Were directed against hostile Indians, (4) Involved serious defeats for American troops.
337. (3) Mexico's chief grievance in the controversy which led to war with the United States was the: (1) Occupation of California by American marines, (2) Refusal of the United States to return runaway slaves, (3) Annexation of Texas, (4) Demand by Polk that Mexico accept \$25,000,000 in payment for the land north of the Rio Grande.
338. (4) An important result of the Mexican War was the: (1) Annexation of Texas, (2) Promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine, (3) Conciliation of the expansionist element by the acquisition of Oregon, (4) Increased ill will between pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces.
339. (1) Three of the following were ceded to the United States by Mexico at the close of the Mexican War. Which was *not*? (1) Kansas and Nebraska, (2) Utah and Nevada, (3) Most of New Mexico and Arizona, (4) California.
340. (2) Which of these territories was the last to be acquired by the United States? (1) Northwest Territory, (2) Oregon Territory, (3) Louisiana Territory, (4) Florida.
341. (3) In view of the nature of all of the territory acquired, what motive best accounts for American expansion during the period 1840-50? (1) Desire of plantation owners for more land suitable for cotton raising, (2) Desire of political parties to secure a good campaign issue, (3) Popular belief that the nation should expand to its natural boundaries, (4) Desire to exploit the mineral resources which the regions were known to contain.
342. (2) Which of these absorbed most American energy and attention during the period 1840 to 1850? (1) Maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, (2) Territorial expansion, (3) Development of the China Trade, (4) Regulation of business.
343. (1) The slogan "Fifty-four forty or fight" was used in the United States in connection with the: (1) Disposition of the Oregon territory, (2) Dispute over the Maine boundary, (3) Annexation of Texas, (4) Settlement of the boundary from Lake Huron to Lake of the Woods.
344. (1) The United States gained full control of the Oregon Territory shortly after the acquisition of: (1) Texas, (2) Florida, (3) Louisiana, (4) The Northwest Territory.
345. (2) Which of these is associated with a boundary dispute between the United States and a foreign nation? (1) The Alabama Claims, (2) 54° 40', (3) The Mason-Dixon line, (4) 36° 30'.
346. (1) Which of these participated in the gold rush to California? (1) Forty-niners, (2) Free soilers, (3) Grangers, (4) Mormons.

347. (2) Which was invented earliest? (1) Tractor, (2) Cotton Gin, (3) Reaper, (4) Thresher.
348. (3) Whose invention was an important factor in increasing the efficiency and output of the western farmer previous to the Civil War? (1) Eli Whitney, (2) George Westinghouse, (3) Cyrus H. McCormick, (4) Elias Howe.
349. (3) About what time did the population west of the Allegheny Mountains become equal to that of the eastern seaboard? (1) 1800, (2) 1825, (3) 1845, (4) 1870.
350. (2) By 1860 the frontier line, in general, extended just beyond which of the following? (1) Mississippi River, (2) The first tier of states west of the Mississippi River, (3) The Great Plains region, (4) Rocky Mountains.

#### SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(1824-1860)

351. (4) Which of these terms is sometimes applied to the Jacksonian era? (1) Age of big business, (2) Era of good feeling, (3) Reconstruction period, (4) Rise of the common man.
352. (1) Which of these developments is implied when we speak of the Jacksonian Revolution in politics? (1) That the government became more sensitive to the interests and influence of the people, (2) That the executive branch of the National Government became subordinate to the legislative branch, (3) That the control of the National Government passed from the Southern to the Northern states, (4) That the influence of the West in politics was greatly lessened.
353. (3) States in which of the following sections were the first to permit voting without religious or property qualifications? (1) New England, (2) South, (3) Midwest, (4) Pacific Coast.
354. (1) An evidence of the increasing popular control in governmental matters in the period 1800 to 1828 was the: (1) Practice of having presidential electors chosen by popular vote rather than by state legislatures, (2) Enactment of a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage, (3) Introduction of the direct primary, (4) Practice of selecting candidates for the Presidency in caucus rather than in national convention.
355. (1) The nominating convention came to replace the caucus as a means of selecting candidates because of the: (1) Demand by voters for greater influence, (2) Increased influence of the state legislators, (3) Increase in free public education, (4) Great number of immigrants.
356. (3) Jackson was elected President largely by the support of frontiersmen and: (1) New England merchants, (2) Factory owners, (3) Industrial workers, (4) New England farmers.

357. (3) Upon becoming President, Andrew Jackson made sweeping changes among the office-holders because: (1) Most of the office-holders were Federalists, (2) Jefferson had urged the spoils system as necessary in a democracy, (3) He felt that his opponents must be the nation's enemies, (4) He was the first Democrat elected to office in twenty years.
358. (3) What was the opinion of Andrew Jackson, and probably most others of his time, regarding the spoils system? (1) That it should be abolished and civil service laws enacted, (2) That it was injurious to good government but had to be retained for the good of the political party, (3) That the frequent rotation of office-holders had a beneficial effect upon government, (4) That it was injurious to the political party, but should be retained because of its beneficial effect upon government.
359. (2) The coming of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency was an indication of the: (1) Power of Eastern financial interests, (2) Increased influence of the West in national affairs, (3) Decline of the Democratic party, (4) Growth of anti-slavery sentiment.
360. (2) Jackson opposed the Bank of the United States partly because he: (1) Believed in fiat money, (2) Knew it put great political power in the hands of his enemies, (3) Upheld the Supreme Court decision that it was unconstitutional, (4) Was financially interested in certain rival banks.
361. (2) Three of the following points were used by Jackson in favoring the destruction of the second United States Bank. Which was *not*? (1) Its monopoly of the banking facilities in the United States, (2) Its inability to maintain a stable currency, (3) Its doubtful constitutionality, (4) Its partisan political influence.
362. (3) Jacksonian partisans favored the deposit of federal funds in state banks because: (1) Deposits in the Bank of the United States brought no income to the government, (2) Such a policy would raise prices, which had collapsed following the panic of 1837, (3) This course would benefit loyal Democrats who were bankers, (4) They suspected that the Bank of the United States was insolvent.
363. (2) During the administration of Jackson, Westward expansion was encouraged by: (1) Grants of free public land to settlers, (2) Moving eastern Indians to lands west of the Mississippi, (3) Building new federal roads, (4) Reducing fares on the railroads.
364. (1) During Jackson's administration the American Indian: (1) Had tribal lands taken from him and he was forced to move Westward, (2) Was protected by Supreme Court decision from being forced off tribal lands, (3) Joined with the British to exclude U.S. settlers from the Ohio Valley, (4) Was granted right of suffrage.
365. (1) The immediate result of Jackson's order to deposit federal funds in the state banks was to: (1) Bring about rapid inflation, (2) Increase the power of the Bank of the United States, (3) Make the purchase of land more difficult, (4) Increase the effectiveness of the "Specie Circular."

366. (4) If an American of 1840 were able to return today, with which form of recreation would he be *least* familiar? (1) Seeing plays produced by professional actors, (2) Attending dances, (3) Playing cards, (4) Being one of many spectators at a professional athletic contest.
367. (3) Who was a pioneer in the movement for tax-supported public education? (1) Benjamin Franklin, (2) John Dewey, (3) Horace Mann, (4) Horace Greeley.
368. (2) Of the publishers listed, whose newspaper was the first to have the modern features of low price, an editorial page, and accurate, up-to-date news? (1) Benjamin Franklin, (2) Horace Greeley, (3) Joseph Pulitzer, (4) William R. Hearst.
369. (1) Of these four characteristics of modern high schools which was to be found in nearly all secondary schools of about 1850? (1) Subject offerings of history, English, and foreign languages, (2) Organized sports, (3) Vocational training, (4) Absence of tuition charge.
370. (4) In the early nineteenth century, colleges were devoted chiefly to the training of: (1) Physicians, (2) Soldiers, (3) Lawyers, (4) Clergymen.
371. (3) The primary work undertaken by the lyceums of the pre-Civil War days may be best classified as which of these? (1) Entertainment, (2) Vocational training, (3) Adult education, (4) Religious evangelism.
372. (2) Which of these authors is noted primarily for writings about the American Indian and frontier life? (1) Washington Irving, (2) James Fenimore Cooper, (3) Edgar Allan Poe, (4) Mark Twain.
373. (4) In the first half of the nineteenth century Americans made the *least* contribution to: (1) Literature, (2) Music, (3) Applied science, (4) Art.
374. (1) Which is probably the chief reason why the fine arts developed so slowly in the United States before the Civil War? (1) Americans were preoccupied with the material development of the nation, (2) There were few immigrants from those countries in Europe where the fine arts were highly developed, (3) National sentiment was not strong enough to be expressed in the fine arts, (4) Americans were as opposed to European culture as they were to European political institutions.
375. (4) American culture of the nineteenth century differed greatly in many respects from that of the eighteenth century because of the: (1) Gaining of our political freedom from England, (2) Reaction following the Napoleonic period, (3) Secularizing influence of the progress in scientific thought in Europe at this time, (4) Policy of isolation which the United States maintained.
376. (1) With which of the following occupations does Herman Melville's *Moby Dick* deal? (1) Whaling, (2) Fur trading, (3) Steamboating, (4) Mining.

377. (3) Which of the following composed songs which come the closest to being American folk music? (1) John Philip Sousa, (2) Victor Herbert, (3) Stephen Foster, (4) Edward MacDowell.
378. (2) Immigration increased rapidly just before the middle of the nineteenth century because of the: (1) Passage of the Homestead Act, (2) Vigorous suppression of revolutions in many European countries, (3) Abolition of slave labor in the United States, (4) Pressure of overpopulation in Austria, Russia and Italy.
379. (3) In the period 1850-1860 which element was *least* numerous in the immigration into the United States? (1) English, (2) German, (3) Italian, (4) Irish.
380. (3) Most of the Germans who came to the United States as immigrants in the nineteenth century went to the: (1) Eastern industrial cities, (2) Southern agricultural regions, (3) Midwestern agricultural regions, (4) Far West.
381. (3) By 1850, which of the following was most likely to express opposition to the increased number of immigrants? (1) Factory owners, (2) Leaders of political machines, (3) Skilled workers, (4) Southern plantation owners.
382. (2) The canal-building period in the United States immediately preceded the period of travel by: (1) Pack train, (2) Railroad, (3) Automobile, (4) Airplane.
383. (1) Nineteenth-century New England demanded a high tariff because of its: (1) Growing interest in manufacturing, (2) Opposition to inflation, (3) Interest in shipping and shipbuilding, (4) Belief that America should be self-sufficient in time of war.
384. (1) Between 1850 and 1860 the value of American property increased from \$7,000,000,000 to 3,000,000,000. Most of this increase resulted from the: (1) Growth of manufacturing, (2) Rise in the value of slaves, (3) Greatly increased cotton exports, (4) Increased trade with China and India.
385. (1) Which of the following occurred later in the United States than in England? (1) The Industrial Revolution, (2) The establishment of manhood suffrage, (3) The adoption of a written constitution, (4) The establishment of free elementary schools.
386. (4) American factory workers were very poorly paid at a time when a good deal of free land was available in the West. The reason so few of them quit their factory work to become farmers was that: (1) Most of them belonged to the political party which was out of office, (2) They were forced to sign long-term contracts with their employers, (3) Their health was poor because of lifelong hard labor indoors, (4) They lacked the necessary funds for migration and establishing themselves as farmers.

387. (4) Which best accounts for the great size of the American merchant marine between 1840 and 1860? (1) The fact that the European nations were so often at war with one another, (2) The fact that American exports greatly exceeded imports, (3) Subsidies given by the government to encourage the building of a merchant marine, (4) The cheapness and superiority of American vessels as compared to European vessels.
388. (4) Before the Civil War, which of the following factors was most important in maintaining comparatively high wages for industrial workers? (1) The bargaining power of the American Federation of Labor, (2) The restriction of immigration, (3) Slavery, (4) Free land.
389. (3) Why did the Southern states attract few immigrants during the period previous to the Civil War? (1) These states had stricter immigration laws than the Northern states, (2) Transportation facilities to this region were undeveloped, (3) Free labor could not compete with slave labor, (4) Most of the immigrants of this period wished to become wage earners rather than farmers.
390. (2) Which was most important in determining the location of early factories in the United States? (1) Nearness to raw materials, (2) Nearness to swiftly flowing streams, (3) Supply of unskilled labor, (4) The whims of Congress.
391. (3) Which of the following would *not* have been characteristic of factory work in the first half of the nineteenth century? (1) A large proportion of children among the workers, (2) From twelve to sixteen hours in the work day, (3) Most workers were members of the union, (4) A large number of women were employed.
392. (1) Which of the following was true of the unions in the first half of the nineteenth century? (1) The unions were locals and few in number, (2) Unions first appeared in the metal industries, (3) Unions were successful in forming political parties, (4) Unions were well organized in the Southern cities.
393. (2) During the first half of the nineteenth century, what was an advantage of a system of slave labor over a system of free labor in the United States? (1) A system of slave labor was able to adjust itself more quickly to the demands of production, (2) Slave labor could not migrate to cheap Western lands without consent of the owner, (3) The investment in labor supply was smaller, (4) A smaller loss was suffered in the illness or death of workers.
394. (1) What was the chief source of income in the South during the first half of the nineteenth century? (1) Agriculture, (2) Commerce, (3) Manufacturing, (4) Shipping.
395. (1) Why did the South fail to develop industrially before the Civil War? (1) The plantation system produced little liquid capital for investment purposes, (2) Most of the South's surplus capital was invested in the North, where it yielded larger returns, (3) Sources of raw materials were located too far from sources of power to be utilized profitably, (4) England refused to buy raw cotton unless the South purchased her finished products.

396. (2) Until 1860 America's main exports to Europe were: (1) Meat and animal products, (2) Cotton and tobacco, (3) Corn and wheat, (4) Manufactured goods.
397. (3) Three of the following were changes that began to occur in American agriculture in the first half of the nineteenth century. Which was *not*? (1) Some use of machinery for plowing and planting, (2) Improved breeding of stock, (3) Increased emphasis on methods of soil conservation, (4) Harvesting of grain by machinery.
398. (3) Whose invention revolutionized agriculture in the South? (1) Elias Howe, (2) Cyrus McCormick, (3) Eli Whitney, (4) Thomas Edison.
399. (1) In which of the following groups of states was society *least* changed by the economic progress which characterized the first half of the nineteenth century? (1) Southern states, (2) New England states, (3) Middle Atlantic states, (4) Middle Western states.
400. (3) In the period 1810-1860 which city grew least in population? (1) New York, (2) St. Louis, (3) Charleston, (4) New Orleans.
401. (2) At the outbreak of the Civil War, the number of wealthy Southern planters owning fifty or more slaves each did not exceed: (1) 500, (2) 5,000, (3) 50,000, (4) 500,000.
402. (1) The first half of the nineteenth century in America was notable for the growth of an interest in: (1) Humanitarian reform, (2) Conservation of natural resources, (3) International political organization, (4) Overseas expansion.

## SECTIONALISM

(1820-1861)

403. (2) Which of the following provided for abolishing the importation of slaves into the United States? (1) Emancipation Proclamation, (2) Section IX, United States Constitution, (3) Thirteenth Amendment, (4) Wilmot Proviso.
404. (3) Which of these excluded slavery from the region, part of which is now Indiana? (1) Florida Treaty, (2) Missouri Compromise, (3) Northwest Ordinance, (4) Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
405. (3) In the period following the War of 1812, the internal slave trade increased rapidly because: (1) The price of slaves imported from Africa was too high, (2) Mexico introduced slavery after its revolt from Spain, (3) There was a great demand for labor in the cotton belt and a surplus of slaves in the tobacco region, (4) Eastern planters preferred to sell their slaves rather than suffer loss if Congress should vote emancipation.
406. (3) The poor white Southerners who supported the slaveholding interests did so chiefly because: (1) Even non-slaveholders could hire slaves cheaply, (2) The slaves provided a consuming class to use the corn meal and pork raised by the white farmers, (3) They were afraid of slave uprisings and a Negro-dominated social system, (4) They believed that slavery was required by the Christian religion.



407. (4) Between 1800 and 1830, the attitude of Southern leaders on the slavery question changed because the: (1) North refused to have slaves counted toward congressional representation, (2) Land acquired in this period was unsuited to plantation farming, (3) Foreign slave trade was legally closed in 1808, (4) Growing importance of cotton culture seemed to make slavery a necessity.
408. (1) Three of the following are reasons why most of the whites in the cotton-growing states were opposed to the abolition of slavery. Which is *not*? (1) Most white families owned slaves, (2) Insecurity in slave property threatened the security of other forms of investment, (3) The poor whites feared the economic competition of four million freedmen, (4) The whites believed in their racial superiority over the Negroes.
409. (2) Which was an evidence of growing sectionalism rather than growing nationalism in the years immediately following the War of 1812? (1) The decisions of John Marshall, (2) The Missouri Compromise, (3) Announcement of the Monroe Doctrine, (4) Establishment of a protective tariff.
410. (1) The status of Negroes was determined for each of the following places by the Missouri Compromise. In which did the anti-slavery forces score the greatest victory at the time? (1) Louisiana Territory north of 36° 30' excepting Missouri, (2) Maine, (3) Missouri, (4) Louisiana Territory south of 36° 30'.
411. (3) The Missouri Compromise was a victory for the North because it: (1) Proved Congress had the right to regulate slavery, (2) Excluded slavery from all the territory north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, (3) Closed most of the Louisiana Purchase to slavery, (4) Abolished slavery in federal territory acquired through purchase.
412. (4) Which was a result of the Missouri Compromise? (1) The South gained the balance of power in the House of Representatives, (2) The Louisiana Territory was divided equally into slave and non-slave territory, (3) Slavery was excluded from the entire Louisiana Territory, (4) Missouri was admitted as a slave state.
413. (2) The Missouri Compromise provided that: (1) The slavery question in the territory west of the Missouri should be decided by popular sovereignty, (2) Maine should be admitted as a free state, (3) The National Government had no power to regulate slavery in the territories, (4) All the Louisiana Territory except Missouri should be free.
414. (1) The two most important issues during the second quarter of the nineteenth century were: (1) Slavery and territorial expansion, (2) Territorial expansion and free silver, (3) Free silver and the tariff, (4) The tariff and federal support of internal improvements.
415. (3) Which of these was instrumental in strengthening pro-slavery sentiment and discrediting abolitionism in the South? (1) Shay's Rebellion, (2) Pullman Strike, (3) Nat. Turner's Insurrection, (4) Whiskey Rebellion.

416. (1) By 1824 the South was opposed to a protective tariff on the grounds that: (1) Foreign manufacturers would not buy American cotton if they could not sell goods in America, (2) The rates on exported cotton were unreasonably high, (3) The Constitution did not clearly grant Congress the right to enact tariff laws, (4) Such legislation would raise the price of slaves to the point where importation would be unprofitable.

417. (3) Which of these, though a Southern slaveholder, checked the nullification movement in South Carolina? (1) Daniel Webster, (2) Thomas H. Benton, (3) Andrew Jackson, (4) John C. Calhoun.

418. (2) South Carolina won a partial victory in the nullification controversy of 1832-1833 in that: (1) Her spokesman, Calhoun, was elected Vice-President in 1832, (2) The original issue at stake was comprised in her favor, (3) The compact theory of Federal Union became commonly accepted, (4) South Carolina's legislature never did repeal the ordinance of secession.

419. (2) The South generally opposed the tariffs of 1828 and 1832 because: (1) It had developed the state's right theory, (2) The tariff would increase prices on tools, clothing, and other commodities, (3) The high rates placed on such staples as cotton and tobacco would ruin the export trade of the South, (4) Calhoun maintained that Webster and Jackson were plotting to abolish slavery.

420. (2) One of the principal and recurrent planks in the Whig party platform was: (1) Civil service reform, (2) A protective tariff, (3) The enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act, (4) Free homesteads.

421. (1) One of the important effects of slavery on the South was that: (1) Industrial development was discouraged, (2) The population increased more rapidly than in the North, (3) The South came to favor a protective tariff, (4) A stronger economic bond developed between the Western and Southern agricultural areas.

422. (3) Previous to the Civil War the nature of cotton culture in the South caused that section to demand three of these as necessary for its prosperity. Which was *not* necessary and/ *not* demanded? (1) Acquisition of new lands suitable for raising cotton, (2) Reduction of the tariff on manufactured goods, (3) Establishment of a tariff on foreign raw cotton, (4) Relaxation of laws prohibiting the importation of slaves.

423. (1) According to the reasoning in the "Exposition and Protest," a federal law nullified by a state might still become effective within that state provided that: (1) Three-fourths of all states approved it, (2) The Supreme Court held it constitutional, (3) No other state joined in nullifying it, (4) A nation-wide plebiscite sustained it.

424. (1) Where, according to the doctrine of nullification, did the right to determine the constitutionality of a national law finally reside? (1) In the states, (2) In Congress, (3) In the Supreme Court, (4) In the President.

425. (2) Which of these maintained that the Union was not a mere compact between the states? (1) Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, (2) Reply to Hayne, (3) Hartford Convention, (4) Exposition and Protest.
426. (4) Whose views on the nature of the Federal Union were most opposed to those held by the other three? (1) Daniel Webster, (2) Alexander Hamilton, (3) John Marshall, (4) John C. Calhoun.
427. (4) Which of these defended the view that the Union was formed by the whole people of the United States and not by the states? (1) John C. Calhoun, (2) Thomas Jefferson, (3) Jefferson Davis, (4) Daniel Webster.
428. (2) Whose attitude toward slavery was expressed in these words: "Let Southern oppressors tremble . . . I shall strenuously contend for immediate enfranchisement . . . I will be as harsh as truth and as uncompromising as Justice." (1) John C. Calhoun, (2) William L. Garrison, (3) Abraham Lincoln, (4) Stephen A. Douglas.
429. (1) What was the status of the movement for the abolition of slavery in America during the period 1830-1840? (1) The minority in favor of it were looked upon as dangerous radicals by most people, even in the North, (2) The movement was so unimportant as to evoke little comment, (3) The majority of the people in the North favored it, while the majority in the South opposed it, (4) The majority of the people in the country as a whole favored it.
430. (1) John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry was significant because it: (1) Dramatized opposition to slavery, (2) Resulted in a slave revolt led by Nat. Turner, (3) United Kansas under the anti-slavery forces, (4) Was the first battle of the Civil War.
431. (2) Which of these would an Abolitionist have been least likely to use as an argument against slavery? (1) That slavery demoralized the South, (2) That slavery was contrary to the United States Constitution, (3) That slavery was contrary to the Declaration of Independence, (4) That slavery was un-Christian.
432. (3) Which of the following would *not* have been used as an anti-slavery argument by 1850? (1) Slavery handicapped the industrial development of the South, (2) Almost all western nations had already abolished slavery, (3) Free workers had greater economic security than slaves, (4) Abolition would affect the property rights of only a small minority of Southern people.
433. (3) Which of these deprived United States citizens of their right of petition for a time? (1) Force Bill of 1833, (2) Freeport Doctrine, (3) Gag Resolution, (4) Ostend Manifesto.
434. (3) Which of these contained a statement to the effect that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude" should ever exist in any part of the territory to be gained from Mexico by war? (1) X. Y. Z. Papers, (2) Ostend Manifesto, (3) Wilmot Proviso, (4) Compromise of 1850.
435. (2) By 1850 the South increasingly feared that the admission of free states would destroy the balance of slave and free forces in the: (1) House of Representatives, (2) Senate, (3) Supreme Court, (4) Selection of Presidential candidates.

436. (3) Why did many Southerners support the Compromise of 1850?  
(1) It equalized Northern and Southern representation in the Senate,  
(2) It provided for the possible creation of five slave states out of Texas, (3) It contained a law for the return of fugitive slaves, (4) It legalized slavery in the remaining territories of the United States.
437. (3) Which of these provisions of the Compromise of 1850 proved most difficult to enforce? (1) Abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, (2) Admission of California as a free state, (3) Enactment of a stricter fugitive slave act, (4) Establishment of the principle of squatter sovereignty in New Mexico and Utah.
438. (4) Personal Liberty Acts were passed in many Northern states to:  
(1) Guarantee greater freedom of speech by anti-slavery leaders, (2) Enforce the provisions of the Compromise of 1850, (3) Provide a jury trial for editors of the anti-slavery press, (4) Make difficult the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law.
439. (4) Who was bitterly attacked in 1850 by abolitionists who felt he was a traitor to their cause? (1) John C. Calhoun, (2) William L. Garrison, (3) Abraham Lincoln, (4) Daniel Webster.
440. (3) Which of these permitted settlers to decide for themselves the question of slavery in a territory? (1) Dred Scott decision, (2) Wilmot Proviso, (3) Popular sovereignty, (4) Missouri Compromise.
441. (3) The postponement of the final break between North and South from 1850 to 1861 was important because: (1) It gave the government a chance to develop a standing army, (2) In the meantime the North developed a powerful navy, (3) Railroad construction served to link the economic interests of North and West, (4) The population of the South was steadily decreasing.
442. (1) Which of these absorbed most energy and attention in America during the period from 1850 to 1860? (1) Sectional controversies, (2) Territorial expansion, (3) Regulation of business, (4) Maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine.
443. (2) Fundamentally, the doctrine of states' rights as enunciated before the Civil War was the means through which of the following found expression? (1) Manifest destiny, (2) Sectionalism, (3) Nationalism, (4) Free enterprise.
444. (2) By 1850 the attitude toward slavery held by most people in Northern states might best be described as: (1) Strongly supporting abolition, (2) Tolerating slavery's existence, but opposing its spread, (3) Favoring a limited importation of slaves, (4) Favoring compensated emancipation.
445. (1) In the election of 1852 only about five percent of the popular vote was cast for the Free Soil Party. What did this probably indicate? (1) Most people preferred to let the slavery question rest, (2) Slavery was no longer a major national issue, (3) The Dred Scott decision had settled the question of slavery, (4) Slave-holding was becoming increasingly popular.

146. (1) The Kansas-Nebraska Act in effect provided that: (1) The Missouri Compromise be repealed, (2) Kansas and Nebraska be denied statehood, (3) Slavery be prohibited in Kansas and Nebraska, (4) Slavery be permitted in Kansas and Nebraska.
147. (3) The status of slavery in the territory of the Louisiana Purchase was not affected by the: (1) Dred Scott decision, (2) Kansas-Nebraska Act, (3) Compromise of 1850, (4) Missouri Compromise.
148. (3) Which was a provision of the Kansas-Nebraska Act? (1) Kansas was declared a free state, (2) The Dred Scott decision was nullified, (3) Popular sovereignty was provided for in these two territories, (4) The 36° 30' line was extended to the Pacific.
149. (4) Which of the following was dealt with in all three of these: the Missouri Compromise, the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act? (1) Enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, (2) The interstate slave trade, (3) The rights of freed Negroes, (4) Status of slavery in the territories.
150. (1) The attitude of a typical Chicago financier on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill would probably have been: (1) Favorable because rapid settlement of the territory would stimulate business, (2) Unfavorable because the extension of slavery into this territory would hurt business, (3) Unfavorable because he most likely would have been an Abolitionist, (4) Favorable because his home state favored slavery.
151. (3) The passage of a homestead law was blocked in Congress by Southern legislators because they believed that: (1) Money from the sale of public lands would permit tariff reduction, (2) It would increase federal indebtedness, (3) Settlers from Northern states would quickly claim Western lands, (4) Public lands should be the property of the states.
152. (2) The fears aroused among anti-slavery Northerners by the enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill were largely groundless because: (1) Squatter sovereignty would insure the defeat of the slaveholders in both territories, (2) Slavery could never be profitably established there, (3) A Supreme Court decision had already legalized slaveholding throughout the land, (4) The South merely desired a moral victory.
153. (2) Which contains a statement that "... No matter what the decision of the Supreme Court might be on that abstract question, still the right of the people to make a slave territory or a free territory is perfect and complete under the Nebraska Bill"? (1) Lecompton Constitution, (2) Freeport Doctrine, (3) Wilmot Proviso, (4) Kansas-Nebraska Act.
154. (3) What was the principle established by the Dred Scott decision? (1) Congress could abolish slavery in the territories at will, (2) Slaves residing in a free state automatically became free, (3) The status of slaves could not be changed by national legislation, (4) Through squatter sovereignty, the territories had the sole right to determine the status of slavery.

455. (3) Which was most popular with the pro-slavery interest? (1) Wilmot Proviso, (2) Kansas-Nebraska Bill, (3) Dred Scott Decision, (4) Tallmadge Amendment.
456. (2) Which of the following problems concerning slavery was most constantly before Congress prior to 1860? (1) Stopping the importation of Negroes, (2) The status of Negroes in the territories, (3) The complete abolition of slavery, (4) The status of Negroes in the Northern states.
457. (4) The two divergent interests which finally combined in the formation of the Republican party were the: (1) Anti-Nebraska Democrats and the Southern Whigs, (2) Free-soilers and the free-traders, (3) Anti-Jackson Democrats and the Northern Whigs, (4) Free-soilers and the protectionists.
458. (4) Southern leaders opposed the presidential candidacy of Stephen A. Douglas in 1860 because he: (1) Favored the exclusion of slavery from the territories, (2) Had violated the provisions of the Missouri Compromise in his campaign speeches, (3) Opposed the holding of popular referendums in the territories to determine the status of slavery, (4) Was not willing to take the position that Congress should protect slavery in the territories against unfriendly legislation.
459. (2) Which of these planks was inserted in the Republican platform of 1860 to appeal to the Western vote? (1) An income tax, (2) A homestead act, (3) Inflation of the currency, (4) Abolition of slavery.
460. (2) The significance of the Lincoln-Douglas debates and the Cooper "Union" speech was that: (1) Douglas increased his following, (2) Lincoln became nationally known, (3) Lincoln and Douglas became bitter enemies, (4) Legislation was passed admitting Kansas as a free state.
461. (3) Who opposed slavery because he believed that the United States could not continue permanently divided on the question? (1) Jefferson Davis, (2) William Lloyd Garrison, (3) Abraham Lincoln, (4) Andrew Jackson.
462. (4) Which presidential candidate received the smallest popular vote in the election of 1860? (1) Abraham Lincoln, (2) Stephen A. Douglas, (3) John C. Breckinridge, (4) John Bell.
463. (2) Lincoln was an available candidate for the Republican party in 1860 because: (1) He was a radical anti-slavery man, (2) His heritage and his principles made him acceptable to the Northwest, (3) He was not a protectionist, (4) He was wealthy enough to be able to finance a campaign.
464. (1) Lincoln's first election to the Presidency was similar to Wilson's in 1912 because in each case: (1) split in the ranks of the opposition party made victory possible, (2) The Republican candidate won, (3) The contest was decided by the House of Representatives, (4) The winner was overwhelmingly the favorite of the electorate.



465. (1) What attitude toward secession did Buchanan take during the critical period preceding Lincoln's inauguration? (1) That secession was unconstitutional, but no force should be used to prevent it, (2) That secession was constitutional; therefore, no force should be used to prevent it, (3) That secession was constitutional, but force should be used to prevent it, (4) That secession was unconstitutional, and force should be used to prevent it.
466. (4) The attack on Fort Sumter was significant because it: (1) Showed the strength of Union military forces, (2) Revealed the weakness of the Confederate navy, (3) Convinced the British that they should support the Confederate government, (4) Unified public opinion in the North behind Lincoln.
467. (3) Which was a basic cause of the Civil War? (1) Lincoln's avowed determination to abolish slavery, (2) The tariff question, (3) Hostility of the North to the institution of slavery, (4) Admission of California into the Union as a free state.
468. (3) The best evidence that popular sentiment in the seceding states favored the movement to withdraw from the Union is that: (1) The secession ordinance was approved by the legislature in each of the seceding states, (2) In the election of 1860, Breckinridge, the secessionist candidate, carried the South by a 10 to 1 popular vote, (3) In the states holding referendums, secession was overwhelmingly approved, (4) There were no serious slave uprisings during the period of the Civil War.

#### WAR BETWEEN THE STATES AND RECONSTRUCTION (1861-1876)

469. (2) In 1860, the Republican party platform contained a plank advocating: (1) The abolition of slavery, (2) Stopping the further expansion of slavery, (3) The abolition of slavery and the granting of civil rights to Negroes, (4) The abolition of slavery and the granting of both civil and political rights to Negroes.
470. (3) Which was *not* an advantage possessed by the North over the South at the outset of the Civil War? (1) A superior transportation system, (2) Greater financial resources, (3) Superior military leadership, (4) Diversified industrial development.
471. (4) Why did the South believe that Great Britain would interfere with an effective blockade of the seceding states by the North? (1) The British resented the competition of Northern industrialists, (2) Great Britain feared the creation of a powerful navy by the United States, (3) Great Britain was committed to a policy of maintaining freedom of the seas, (4) The British textile industry needed raw cotton.
472. (1) Which factor was most important in making it difficult for the South to secure foreign loans during the Civil War? (1) The effectiveness of the Northern blockade, (2) The refusal of foreign nations to recognize the Confederacy, (3) The surplus supply of cotton in England, (4) The decline in the value of Confederate currency.



473. (2) The chief obstacle to a completely effective blockade of the South during the Civil War was the: (1) Control of the Mississippi by the South, (2) Work of Confederate blockade runners, (3) Failure of France and Great Britain to cooperate, (4) Unguarded Texas-Mexico boundary.
474. (2) The South's expectations of a substantial income from tariff duties during the Civil War were not fulfilled because of the: (1) Limited supply of capital in the South, (2) Northern blockade, (3) Overproduction of cotton, (4) Refusal of France and Great Britain to trade with a revolutionary state.
475. (4) The South hoped for England's aid in the Civil War chiefly because of England's: (1) Defense of slavery in her own colonies, (2) Resentment against the United States government's action in the Oregon question, (3) Sympathy with the South on grounds of religion, (4) Need for cotton.
476. (3) Throughout the Civil War, probably the most important part of the Union plan of attack was: (1) The capture of Vicksburg, (2) Sherman's march to the sea, (3) The blockade, (4) The capture of Richmond.
477. (2) Which is probably the chief reason why England stopped the building of ships for the Confederacy? (1) Exhaustion of Southern funds for such purposes, (2) Fear of future American retaliation in kind, (3) Belief that the threatening European situation made necessary the augmentation of her own fleet, (4) Growing conviction that the Confederacy would win without British aid.
478. (4) During the first year of the War the position of the Union was greatly strengthened by: (1) Gaining control of the Mississippi, (2) Capturing the Confederate capital at Richmond, (3) Defeating Lee's army at Gettysburg, (4) Keeping several border states loyal to the Union.
479. (2) In 1861 Southern hopes for an early end to the War were encouraged by: (1) The success of the *Merrimac* (or *Virginia*) in breaking the Union blockade, (2) The belief that Northern Democrats would oppose the war effort, (3) Generous loans from European countries, (4) Diplomatic difficulties between the Union and Russia over Alaska.
480. (3) The *Trent* affair created tension between the Union and Great Britain because: (1) Great Britain had built the *Trent* for the Confederacy, (2) British captains had seized sailors from Union ships, (3) A Union captain had violated the rights of a British ship, (4) British ships had broken through the Union blockade of the Confederacy.
481. (4) During the Civil War perhaps the principal advantage of the South lay in: (1) Her large supply of cotton, (2) Her better trained army, (3) Her slave labor, (4) The fact that she was fighting on her own soil.

482. (3) The long struggle put up by the South in the Civil War is the more remarkable in view of the fact that: (1) Its geographical position was unfavorable, (2) The North was given unofficial assistance by England and France, (3) It was outnumbered more than two to one, (4) Slave rebellions behind the lines were a continual danger.
483. (4) Which of the following was *not* a major problem for the Confederacy? (1) The refusal of some states to accept the authority of the central government, (2) A steady decrease in the value of Confederate money, (3) An inadequate supply of manufactured articles, (4) The uncertain supply of farm laborers.
484. (2) During the Civil War, why was the capture of Chattanooga and Atlanta an important objective of the Union Army? (1) They were the most strongly fortified cities in the South, (2) They were important railroad centers, (3) They were successively the capitals of the Confederacy, (4) They were used as bases for sudden attacks on Washington.
485. (1) In which of these wars was the famous route between Montreal and New York *not* of great strategic importance? (1) Civil War, (2) Revolutionary War, (3) War of 1812, (4) French and Indian War.
486. (2) The significance of the Shenandoah Valley during the Civil War is that it: (1) Was the approach used by Grant to capture Richmond, (2) Was used repeatedly by the South in raids which threatened Washington, (3) Linked the eastern and western halves of the Confederacy, (4) Was the site of the most important north-south railroad controlled by the South.
487. (1) Which of the following major military objectives of the North in the Civil War was the *last* to be realized? (1) To capture the Confederate capital, (2) To establish an effective blockade of the Confederacy, (3) To gain control of the Mississippi, (4) To divide the Confederacy in two by a drive from Chattanooga to Atlanta to Savannah.
488. (4) The ruler of which of the following countries was most friendly to the Confederate cause during the Civil War? (1) Spain, (2) Russia, (3) England, (4) France.
489. (1) Which was the most important factor restraining France from recognizing the Confederacy? (1) The attitude of England, (2) The desire to secure American recognition for the new Mexican regime, (3) Dependence on imports of American wheat, (4) Belief on the part of Napoleon III that the South could not win.
490. (1) The Confederacy financed the war largely by: (1) Issuing unsecured paper notes, (2) Levying a ten per cent tax on exported cotton, (3) Increasing internal taxes such as excise and income taxes, (4) Selling bonds in France and Great Britain.
491. (1) The financial problems of the Confederacy were complicated by the fact that: (1) Their money fluctuated in value with their military fortunes, (2) Their tax program was a failure, (3) There was no market for Confederate bonds, (4) Foreign countries would sell goods only for gold coins.

492. (3) Which of the following was not a factor in causing Great Britain to withdraw her aid from the Confederacy? (1) The Emancipation Proclamation, (2) The increased importation of cotton from other countries, (3) The Trent affair, (4) A series of Union victories.
493. (1) Which was the largest source of income in the financing of the Civil War by the North? (1) Sale of bonds, (2) Increased internal taxation, (3) Higher tariff rates, (4) Issue of paper money.
494. (1) Which encountered the most violent opposition in the North during the Civil War? (1) The draft, (2) The Emancipation Proclamation, (3) The curtailment of free speech and press, (4) Profiteering.
495. (2) The manner of drafting men for service in the Union Army during the Civil War has been considered unfair by many because of the prevalence of discriminations based on which of these? (1) Occupation, (2) Wealth, (3) Place of residence, (4) Age.
496. (4) Which of these declined rather than expanded in the North during the period of the Civil War? (1) Railroad construction, (2) Wheat farming, (3) Textile manufacturing, (4) Merchant marine.
497. (3) The American merchant marine declined rapidly following the Civil War because: (1) Tariff rates were lowered, (2) Good seamen were few, (3) The cost of operation increased more rapidly for American than for foreign vessels, (4) Of the increased cost of transporting goods to and from the American seaboard.
498. (2) Why was the Emancipation Proclamation not issued immediately after the outbreak of the Civil War? (1) Such action was unconstitutional prior to the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment, (2) Such action might have caused the border states to secede, (3) Such action was opposed by labor unions, which feared the competition of free Negro labor, (4) Such action would have resulted in the recognition of the South by France and England.
499. (2) What was an important immediate result of the Emancipation Proclamation? (1) It increased the number of Negro voters in the North, (2) It forestalled a British recognition of the Confederacy, (3) It deprived the Democratic party of its chief political plank, (4) It increased the hostility of the border states toward the South.
500. (4) After having decided upon its advisability, Lincoln deferred issuing the Emancipation Proclamation until after: (1) The border states had given their consent, (2) The South had rejected compensated emancipation, (3) Congress had adjourned, (4) The North had gained a significant victory.
501. (1) Lincoln himself was doubtful that he would be re-elected in 1864 because: (1) There was much dissatisfaction with the progress of the War, (2) The Republican party was badly split over the Emancipation Proclamation, (3) Andrew Johnson, the Vice-Presidential candidate, was very unpopular with Congress, (4) The secession of the Southern states had removed much of his political support.

502. (4) Of the following, the most important cause of the reduced supply of industrial labor in the North during the Civil War was the: (1) Lure of free homesteads in the West, (2) Restriction of immigration, (3) Abolition of slavery, (4) Drain of men into the army.
503. (3) Which of the following abolished slavery in the states of Delaware and Kentucky? (1) Missouri Compromise, (2) Emancipation Proclamation, (3) Thirteenth Amendment, (4) Wilmot Proviso.
504. (4) In the agricultural South, the general effect of the freeing of the slaves was: (1) Increased emphasis upon the growing of staples, almost to the exclusion of diversified farming, (2) The end of the "reign of King Cotton" as the chief export crop, (3) Increased dependence upon other sections for foodstuffs, (4) The division of large plantations into small farms leased to poor whites and Negroes.
505. (1) Which of these results of the Civil War was most generally recognized as one of its objectives in 1861? (1) Preservation of the Union, (2) Promotion of industry at the expense of agriculture, (3) Abolition of slavery, (4) Greatly increased authority of the central government.
506. (2) One of the economic results of the Civil War was the: (1) Adoption of the first protective tariff, (2) Creation of a national banking system, (3) Adoption of the gold standard, (4) Demand by industrial interests for free trade.
507. (2) Which caused the greatest loss of capital to the South during the Civil War period? (1) Confiscation of land, (2) Abolition of slavery, (3) Destruction of foreign commerce, (4) Destruction of railroads and factories.
508. (2) Which was *not* a cause of the bad economic conditions which existed in the South during the Reconstruction period? (1) Corruption of the Reconstruction governments, (2) Inability to regain foreign markets for cotton, (3) Abolition of property in the form of slaves, (4) War-torn condition of large areas of the South.
509. (4) Which was a typical example of the corrupt alliance between government and business during the Reconstruction period? (1) Reconstruction Finance Corporation, (2) Carpetbaggers, (3) Freedmen's Bureau, (4) Credit Mobilier.
510. (1) Which element was *not* included in the ranks of the Republican party in the South during the Reconstruction period? (1) Copperheads, (2) Carpetbaggers, (3) Ex-slaves, (4) Scalawags.
511. (3) A common aim of the carpetbaggers and the scalawags was to: (1) Restore Southern institutions of the prewar period, (2) Maintain white social supremacy, (3) Enrich themselves through the misfortunes of the South, (4) Further their own careers in national politics.
512. (2) Which of these first convinced many Northerners that the South was not sincere in its acceptance of the abolition of slavery? (1) Organization of the Ku Klux Klan, (2) Passage of Black Codes, (3) The Grandfather clause, (4) Refusal to accept the Thirteenth Amendment.

513. (2) The Ku Klux Klan, the literacy test, and the "Grandfather clause" had as one common purpose: (1) Ridding the South of the carpetbaggers, (2) Preventing the Negro from voting, (3) Keeping the poor whites under control, (4) Preventing trade unions from becoming powerful in the South.
514. (4) Which was *not* denied the Negro by the so-called "Black Codes" enacted in the Southern states following the Civil War? (1) Right to vote, (2) Right to break labor contracts at will, (3) Right to sit on juries, (4) Freedom from chattel slavery.
515. (1) On which of these assumptions did Lincoln and Johnson base their power to reconstruct the South? (1) That the Southern states had never been out of the Union, (2) That by secession the Southern states had reverted to the status of territories, (3) That the Constitution specifically gave the President the right to maintain a republican form of government in each state, (4) That the Southern states were to be regarded as foreign soil acquired by conquest.
516. (4) President Johnson's plan of reconstruction contained the following provision affecting the status of the Negro in the South: Each state which had seceded was to: (1) Emancipate slaves holding real or personal property, (2) Permit Negroes to purchase their freedom, (3) Establish a ten-year period of apprenticeship before conceding complete freedom, (4) Adopt the Thirteenth Amendment.
517. (4) The authority for Presidential reconstruction under both Lincoln and Johnson was derived primarily from the President's: (1) Wartime emergency powers, (2) Veto power, (3) Power as Commander-in-Chief, (4) Power of amnesty.
518. (4) One important difference between the Reconstruction plans proposed by Johnson and by Congress was that the former: (1) Would have required a loyalty oath from all citizens, (2) Would have required a longer period of military rule, (3) Would have denied the vote to the Freedmen, (4) Would have made it easier for the states to establish self-government.
519. (2) Johnson's efforts to restore civil government in former Confederate states were blocked when: (1) The states refused to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment, (2) Congress refused to seat representatives from these states, (3) The Freedmen's Bureau was established to aid the Negroes, (4) Southern citizens refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.
520. (3) An underlying reason for the harsh Reconstruction program adopted by Congress was the fear that the South: (1) Was about to rise in revolt, (2) Would refuse to pay its share of the national debt, (3) Would unite with the West in opposing the policies of the industrial states of the North, (4) Might prove disloyal in the war which threatened to break out as a result of the French invasion of Mexico.

521. (4) Following the Civil War, the basic reason for congressional opposition to the reconstruction of the South by the President was: (1) Fear that an unpunished South might resume hostilities, (2) Uncertainty as to whether President Johnson favored immediate Negro suffrage throughout the Union, (3) Disapproval of the expensive relief measures advocated by both Lincoln and Johnson, (4) Resentment at the leniency shown the South and at the arbitrary exercise of executive power.
522. (1) Which is *not* a reason why the Lincoln-Johnson plan of reconstruction was rejected? (1) The plan was unacceptable to the Southern states, (2) Many politicians feared it might endanger the political supremacy of the Republican party, (3) Radical reformers felt the plan did not adequately safeguard the welfare of the Negro, (4) Congress wished to curb the powers of the President.
523. (4) The Congressional Confiscation Act differed from the Emancipation Proclamation in that it (the Confiscation Act): (1) Did not affect the border states, (2) Contained no provision for compensation, (3) Did not affect slavery as an institution, (4) Applied to persons rather than areas.
524. (1) Which of these may be employed as a means of removing the President from office for cause? (1) Impeachment, (2) Impressment, (3) Injunction, (4) Recall.
525. (1) An important factor which helped the Republican party to remain in power in the decade following the Civil War was the: (1) Support given it by the Negro vote, (2) Reduction of tariffs, (3) Introduction of the Australian ballot, (4) Consistent presentation by the Republicans of a sound administrative program.
526. (1) The Fifteenth Amendment provided which of the following rights for all, regardless of race? (1) The right to vote, (2) The right to be represented in Congress, (3) Freedom from slavery, (4) The right to serve on a jury.
527. (3) The people who were at the greatest disadvantage during Reconstruction were the: (1) Freedmen, (2) Scalawags, (3) Planters, (4) Poor whites.
528. (2) Which of these, though he occupied the highest position in both civil and military life, was successful only in the latter? (1) David G. Farragut, (2) Ulysses S. Grant, (3) Andrew Jackson, (4) George Washington.
529. (4) On which plank were the Democratic and Republican platforms of 1868 in agreement? (1) Suffrage in the Southern states, (2) Payment of government bonds in gold, (3) Approval of the policies of President Johnson, (4) Pensions for veterans.
530. (1) One of the major issues on which the Liberal Republicans of the 1870's differed from the regular Republicans was: (1) The treatment of the Southern states after the Civil War, (2) Foreign policy, (3) The question of the currency, (4) The extension of the suffrage to women.



531. (1) In what respect was the national political situation during the period 1816-1824 similar to that during the period 1864-1874? (1) Effective opposition to the political party in power was practically nonexistent, (2) The Presidents represented sectional rather than national interests, (3) The control of the executive and legislative departments by opposing parties prevented constructive legislation, (4) The legislative department was so powerful that the separation of powers provided in the Constitution did not exist in fact.
532. (2) Which of these means of expressing disapproval of national policies has ceased to be used? (1) Popular nullification, (2) Threat of secession, (3) Contesting the constitutionality of measures in the courts, (4) Organization of third parties.
533. (4) How was the currency stabilized following the inflationary period of the Civil War and Reconstruction? (1) By an international monetary agreement between France, England, and the United States, (2) By the refusal of the government to assume the added burden of the Confederate war debts, (3) By creating a national banking system having the sole power to issue fiat currency, (4) By returning to the policy of redeeming all currency in gold.
534. (2) Which international dispute did *not* involve Great Britain and the United States? (1) The Venezuelan boundary dispute, (2) The establishment of Maximilian's empire in Mexico, (3) The *Alabama* Claims, (4) The question of the seal fisheries in the Bering Sea.
535. (3) Which of the following countries had their claims to territories on the North American continent ended in the 1860's largely as a result of the efforts of the American government? (1) France and England, (2) France and Spain, (3) France and Russia, (4) Russia and Spain.
536. (2) The United States protested against the intervention of Napoleon III in Mexico chiefly because: (1) It violated our treaty of 1778 with France, (2) It violated the Monroe Doctrine, (3) Of our friendship with Great Britain, (4) Of our traditional friendship with Mexico.
537. (1) Which of these caused a period of strained relations between the United States and Great Britain? (1) *Alabama* Claims, (2) Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, (3) Kellogg-Briand Pact, (4) Maximilian's invasion of Mexico.
538. (3) The United States became interested in the purchase of Alaska partly because of: (1) The discovery of valuable mineral resources there, (2) Her traditional rivalry with Russia for colonial possessions, (3) Her fear that the territory might be acquired by Great Britain, (4) Her need for more land.
539. (2) Determining which candidate was elected in 1876 was complicated by the fact that: (1) The Democratic party was still torn by sectional dispute, (2) There were two conflicting sets of returns from several states, (3) The electoral votes of many states were divided between the two major candidates, (4) There was no constitutional provision for separate balloting for President and Vice-President.



## PASSING OF THE FRONTIER

(1860-1890)

540. (4) Which can best be described as both a cause and a result of the rapid development of the West in the 1860's? (1) Tax-supported schools, (2) Exploitation of mineral resources, (3) High prices on basic farm products, (4) Improved transportation.
541. (4) The public land policy pursued by the federal government during the last quarter of the nineteenth century resulted in the: (1) Center of population shifting from Indiana to Ohio, (2) Rapid growth of cities, (3) Decline of slavery, (4) Disappearance of the frontier.
542. (1) The government's land policy following the Civil War may be said to have: (1) Encouraged wasteful methods of farming, (2) Benefited the government at the expense of the homesteader, (3) Increased the profits made by farmers in the older regions, (4) Made it practically impossible for land speculators to profit.
543. (3) Which of these was instrumental in the rapid "filling in" of the West? (1) Embargo Act, (2) Freeport Doctrine, (3) Homestead Act, (4) Specie Circular.
544. (3) The great transcontinental railroads helped to develop the West by: (1) Pressing the government to adopt a free land policy, (2) Calling attention to the need for establishing state governments in California, Oregon, Nevada, and Nebraska, (3) Selling the land they had obtained as government subsidies at low prices and on easy terms, (4) Urging the government to confine the Western Indians to reservations.
545. (3) Which best describes the policy of the government toward railroads after 1860? (1) Purchase of railroads by the government after they had been privately financed and constructed, (2) Sale of publicly constructed railroads to private companies, (3) Granting of government subsidies to privately owned and constructed roads, (4) Complete *laissez faire* toward both ownership and construction.
546. (2) Which was the Eastern terminus of the first transcontinental railway? (1) Kansas City, (2) Omaha, (3) Chicago, (4) St. Louis.
547. (2) Which was the smallest group in the horde of settlers who went West to take up homesteads following the Civil War? (1) Ex-soldiers, (2) Ex-slaves, (3) Workers displaced in Northern industry, (4) Immigrants.
548. (1) The economic interests of which of the following groups would be most likely to clash with those of the other three groups? (1) Farmers, (2) Ranchers, (3) Miners, (4) Hunters and trappers.
549. (2) Which of the following modes of living was the last to become established in the Great Plains of the West? (1) Hunting, (2) Farming, (3) Cattle raising, (4) Mining.

550. (3) In the period 1865-1885 there was frequent conflict between ranchers and homesteaders because the: (1) Former opposed the extension of railroad transportation, (2) Former had filed claims for most of the good homesteads, (3) Latter fenced their lands and deprived the herds of free pasturage, (4) Former were little interested in raising corn and alfalfa, the important fodder crops for the large herds.
551. (4) Frontier conditions survived longest in: (1) The Pacific Coast Area, (2) The Northwest Territory, (3) Texas, (4) The Great Plains.
552. (1) The most valuable industry of the states and territories of Nevada, Montana, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming during the latter part of the nineteenth century was: (1) Mining, (2) Wheat growing, (3) Cattle raising, (4) Lumbering.
553. (4) Which of the following groups of states was last to enter the Union? (1) Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, (2) Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, (3) Louisiana and Texas, (4) Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico.
554. (3) Which of the following types of frontier communities grew most rapidly in population? (1) Farming, (2) Ranching, (3) Mining, (4) Hunting.
555. (4) Which of the following was *not* a factor in ending the open range for cattle ranchers? (1) The development of barbed wire fencing, (2) The Homestead Act, (3) The demand for improved breeds of cattle, (4) The placing of Indians on reservations.
556. (2) Which of the following problems was faced by the settler of the Great Plains, but *not* by the frontiersman of the Ohio Valley? (1) Danger of Indian attack, (2) Scarcity of timber, (3) Need for money to purchase land, (4) Lack of adequate medical care.
557. (3) The story of advancing civilization has been to a large extent a story of man's changing his environment to suit his needs. Which of these occupations necessitated the greatest change in the natural environment? (1) Mining, (2) Fur trading, (3) Farming, (4) Cattle raising.
558. (2) In the period 1860-1910, the average size of farms decreased the most in the state of: (1) Tennessee, (2) Louisiana, (3) Iowa, (4) New York.
559. (3) Which was a trend characteristic of Southern agriculture following the Civil War? (1) Production of diversified crops by tenant farmers, (2) Production of diversified crops by independent farmers, (3) Production of a staple money crop by tenant farmers, (4) Production of a staple money crop by independent farmers.
560. (2) The mechanization of agriculture reduced which of the following? (1) Amount of capital needed to begin farming, (2) The number of small farms, (3) Production of surpluses, (4) Number of tenant farmers.

561. (1) A disastrous result of the application of machinery and science to farming has been: (1) Periodic overproduction, (2) Rapid exhaustion of the soil, (3) The elimination of submarginal land, (4) The increased cost of production per unit of output.
562. (4) One of the principal causes of agrarian discontent in the United States in the latter part of the nineteenth century was the: (1) Draining away of farm labor to the cities, (2) Introduction of farm machinery, (3) Exhaustion of the soil by a long period of poor farming, (4) Feeling that the railroads were exploiting the farmer.
563. (2) In the 1860's, agricultural interests were helped when the federal government began to: (1) Purchase crop surpluses, (2) Encourage the scientific study of agriculture, (3) Develop an intensive soil conservation program, (4) Grant tax rebates to farmers' cooperatives.
564. (4) Which of the following did *least* to bring about a decline in farm prices in the two decades after the Civil War? (1) Overproduction, (2) Uncertain foreign markets, (3) Currency based on the gold standard, (4) An increase in the cost of farm machinery.
565. (3) Which of the following did *not* accompany the shift from subsistence to commercial farming? (1) Increased dependence on foreign markets for sale of farm surpluses, (2) Increased use of machinery, (3) Increased security of farm income, (4) Increased use of science in agriculture.
566. (2) Which of these had comparatively little influence on the change from subsistence to commercial farming? (1) Improved means of transportation, (2) Break-up of large Southern plantations, (3) Increased concentration of population in cities, (4) Introduction of labor-saving machinery.
567. (3) Whose invention made possible the type of commercial farming which is characteristic of Kansas, Minnesota, and the Dakotas? (1) John Deere, (2) Henry Ford, (3) Cyrus H. McCormick, (4) Eli Whitney.
568. (3) Which of these planned to spread agricultural education and to create social fellowship among farmers? (1) Forty-niners, (2) Free soilers, (3) Grangers, (4) Mormons.
569. (4) Which of the following authors gives us the most complete picture of life on the Western farms after the Civil War? (1) Mark Twain, (2) Bret Harte, (3) O. Henry, (4) Hamlin Garland.
570. (1) Which of the following frontiers furnished a background for most of Bret Harte's short stories? (1) Mining frontier, (2) Cattle-men's frontier, (3) Fur trading frontier, (4) Farming frontier.
571. (4) Which of the following historians did most to make Americans aware of the contributions of the frontier to the shaping of American institutions? (1) Francis Parkman, (2) Charles A. Beard, (3) Henry Adams, (4) Frederick Jackson Turner.

572. (3) Compared to the East, the West in the nineteenth century was:  
(1) More thickly populated, (2) More conservative in politics, (3) More democratic in its social customs, (4) Better educated and more highly cultured.
573. (1) Under the Dawes Act the Indians were: (1) Encouraged to give up tribal membership and become American citizens, (2) Removed from lands in Oklahoma to make room for white settlers, (3) Allowed to return to their hunting grounds in the northern Great Plains, (4) Granted self-government on their reservations.
574. (1) Unlike the Indian policy of the nineteenth century, the present American policy is designed to: (1) Permit the Indian more freedom in choosing his way of life, (2) Educate the Indian to live as the white man does, (3) Encourage the Indian to develop an agricultural economy, (4) Keep the Indian on reservations.
575. (2) Which of the following was *not* a problem faced by the Indian of the Great Plains in the latter part of the nineteenth century?  
(1) The slaughter of the wild animals basic to his economy, (2) The inability to fight with the white man's weapons, (3) The desire of white settlers to homestead in the territory, (4) The development of railroads which encouraged settlement.

## THE POLITICAL SCENE

(1876-1900)

576. (2) During the thirty years immediately following the Civil War, the most clear-cut issue between Republicans and Democrats was:  
(1) The gold standard, (2) The tariff, (3) Civil service reform, (4) Slavery.
577. (3) One of the important political results of Reconstruction that characterized the last quarter of the nineteenth century was that:  
(1) The Republican Party became a truly national party, (2) The power of the Democratic Party was at its lowest ebb during these twenty-five years, (3) The Democratic Party established itself in the Solid South, (4) The Republican Party lost the Negro vote.
578. (2) Following the Civil War the West generally favored the issue of greenbacks because: (1) This would increase the market for silver, (2) Rising prices would favor farmers who were in debt, (3) The war had made prices on staples outrageously high, (4) The government was unable to raise funds by marketing bonds.
579. (3) Since the Civil War, the farmer has steadily become less able to exert a controlling influence on the conduct of politics because the:  
(1) Franchise has been extended to industrial laborers, (2) Women's vote is unpredictable, (3) Percentage of the total population living in the country has been declining, (4) Farm vote has been divided between the two major parties.

580. (2) Three of the following means were used by farmers between 1870 and 1900 in an attempt to better their condition. Which was *not*? (1) Securing state regulation of railways, (2) Limiting production, (3) Organizing cooperative marketing societies, (4) Organizing third parties to secure an inflation of the currency.
581. (3) Which of these were active during the 1870's in securing state legislation—regulating railway and warehouse charges? (1) Copperheads, (2) Muckrakers, (3) Grangers, (4) Scalawags.
582. (2) After the panic of 1873, a majority of the Western farmers favored raising the prices on agricultural commodities by: (1) Making national bank notes redeemable in gold, (2) Increasing the volume of paper money and making it legal tender for all purposes, (3) Revoking the Homestead Act and thus restricting the area under cultivation, (4) Eliminating export duties to enable American products to compete in foreign markets.
583. (1) Why was there little immediate opposition to stopping the coinage of silver dollars in 1873? (1) Silver was worth more on the market than at the mint, (2) Westerners at that time were opposed to inflation, (3) Under the Bland-Allison Act the government continued to purchase as much silver as previously, (4) The coins were merely to be replaced by certificates redeemable in silver.
584. (1) Which caused the government to coin monthly 2,000,000 silver dollars to be stored in the Treasury vaults as security for silver certificates? (1) Bland-Allison Act, (2) Demonetization of silver, (3) Sixteenth Amendment, (4) Sherman Act.
585. (2) Which of these did owners of silver mines refer to as the crime of 1873? (1) Bland-Allison Act, (2) Demonetization of silver, (3) Sherman Act, (4) National Banking Act.
586. (1) On which of the following problems did the views of President Hayes (1877-1881) *least* conflict with those of the leaders in his party? (1) The use of troops to suppress strikes and riots, (2) The withdrawal of troops from the Southern states, (3) The reform of the civil service, (4) The coinage of silver in the ratio of 16:1 with gold.
587. (3) The Sherman Silver Purchase Act was passed because: (1) Cleveland urged Congress to increase the purchase of silver, (2) Bryan attacked the gold standard, (3) Farm and mining interests demanded increased silver purchases, (4) Increased gold production had forced silver prices down.
588. (4) How did Cleveland propose to reduce the treasury surplus during his first administration? (1) By redeeming government bonds, (2) By increasing pensions to Civil War veterans, (3) By inaugurating an internal improvements program, (4) By reducing the tariff.
589. (3) The stand taken by President Cleveland on which of the following questions was most responsible for his defeat in 1888? (1) Free silver, (2) civil service reform, (3) Tariff reduction, (4) Veterans' pensions.

590. (4) Which of the following planks in the Populist platform of 1892 has not since become a law? (1) The popular election of senators, (2) The restriction of immigration, (3) The imposition of a graduated income tax, (4) The free and unlimited coinage of silver in the ratio of 16:1 with gold.
591. (1) During the panic of 1893, Cleveland asked Congress to repeal the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890 to ease the financial strain on the Treasury because the silver purchases were paid for with: (1) Paper money redeemable in either silver or gold, and the holders were demanding and hoarding gold, (2) Paper money redeemable in silver, and the holders were consequently making a run on silver dollars, (3) Gold coin, and consequently there was a danger that gold would disappear from circulation, (4) Paper money at a rate far above the market price of silver.
592. (3) Which of these was the Populist candidate for the Presidency when the party was at the height of its power? (1) Eugene V. Debs, (2) William J. Bryan, (3) James B. Weaver, (4) Samuel J. Tilden.
593. (1) How may the great decline in the number of votes received by the Populist Party in 1896 as compared to 1892 be accounted for? (1) Populist doctrines were adopted by the Democratic Party in the latter year, (2) Better economic conditions caused most Populists to return to the old major parties, (3) Most of its demands had been enacted into law during that period, (4) The failure to secure congressional representation in 1892 revealed its ineffectiveness.
594. (1) Which of the following groups gave greatest support to the Populist Party? (1) Farmers and union members, (2) Farmers and gold mine owners, (3) Bankers and steel manufacturers, (4) Union members and railroad management.
595. (3) The platforms of the third parties of the period following the Civil War usually contained, among other things, a demand for: (1) An international tribunal to settle disputes between nations, (2) Unemployment insurance, (3) A revision of the tariff, (4) Negro suffrage.
596. (1) In the last quarter of the nineteenth century the platforms of the third parties usually contained a demand for: (1) The free coinage of silver, (2) An international tribunal to settle disputes between nations, (3) Negro suffrage, (4) The organization of national banks.
597. (3) Which was an outstanding issue in the presidential campaign of 1896? (1) Prohibition of intoxicating liquor, (2) Territorial expansion, (3) The currency question, (4) Foreign policy.
598. (1) In the latter half of the nineteenth century, the Republican party tended to favor: (1) A high tariff, (2) Inflation, (3) Restrictions on immigration, (4) Government aid to agriculture.
599. (3) The doctrines of the Republican party after the Civil War were most favorable to: (1) Southern agricultural interests, (2) Western agricultural interests, (3) Northern industrial interests, (4) The interests of the wage-earning classes.

600. (2) Which one of the following groups would have been likely to lose by the unrestricted coinage of silver into dollars at the close of the nineteenth century? (1) Western silver mine owners, (2) Persons living on fixed incomes, (3) Wage-earning laborers, (4) Farmers.
601. (4) In 1896 the majority of farmers in the South and West favored the unlimited coinage of silver in the ratio of 16:1 because they: (1) Were Democrats traditionally and hence would accept any party plank, (2) Had invested their savings in silver mine stock, (3) Could mine silver in their spare time, (4) Wanted higher prices.
602. (1) Which of these lost a presidential election in which the conservative wing of his party actively opposed him? (1) William Jennings Bryan, (2) Robert M. LaFollette, (3) Charles Evans Hughes, (4) James G. Blaine.
603. (3) Which name was given members of the reform element in the Republican party about 1884? (1) Carpetbagger, (2) Muckraker, (3) Mugwump, (4) Scalawag.
604. (3) Why did free silver cease to be an issue after 1896? (1) The prices on commodities in general declined sharply, (2) The amount of silver mined annually decreased greatly, (3) The amount of gold mined annually increased greatly, (4) The amount of silver mined annually increased greatly.
605. (1) The most important pressure group in American politics in the last quarter of the nineteenth century was made up of: (1) Men who had served in the Civil War, (2) The advocates of woman suffrage, (3) Persons of socialistic sympathies, (4) The Copperheads.
606. (2) Which was the chief reason why the major parties were reluctant to enact a Civil Service law during the period immediately following the Civil War? (1) It was felt that less capable men would be attracted to government positions if such legislation were enacted, (2) Distribution of government jobs was an important source of party strength, (3) Party leaders feared that the increased security of tenure which would result from such a law would make employees too self-satisfied, (4) It was feared that the people would oppose a decrease in the number of officers to be elected by them.
607. (3) A possible fault of the civil service system is that it: (1) Renders patronage difficult, (2) Puts an unnecessary strain on the President, (3) Tends to make employees self-satisfied because of their security of tenure, (4) Operates to keep the salaries of "white-collar" workers at a low level.
608. (2) The first efforts at civil service reform were unsuccessful because during the 1870's such legislation was: (1) Consistently opposed by the presidents, (2) Given little support by the congressional leaders of both parties, (3) Believed to result in less qualified officials, (4) Opposed by the Populist Party.
609. (1) The Pendleton Act providing for civil service reform was passed after: (1) The Republican Stalwarts gave it strong support, (2) President Hayes brought pressure on Congress, (3) The exposure of the Tweed Ring demonstrated the need for reform, (4) The death of President Garfield showed the need for such legislation.



610. (3) Which of the following abuses was *not* supposed to be corrected by the Pendleton Act? (1) The control of government employment by political parties, (2) Compulsory political contributions from government employees, (3) Graft in the awarding of government contracts, (4) The appointment of totally unqualified persons to government jobs.
611. (4) Which of these was instrumental in bringing members of the Tweed Ring to justice? (1) Eugene V. Debs, (2) William J. Bryan, (3) James B. Weaver, (4) Samuel J. Tilden.
612. (2) How was the boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana settled? (1) By direct negotiation, (2) Through arbitration by a tribunal at Paris, (3) By a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, (4) By an American boundary commission.
613. (2) The Venezuela boundary dispute was important because: (1) The United States gained important oil lands, (2) The United States used its position to protect a small South American country from a major world power, (3) Spain was unsuccessful in re-establishing control over a former colony, (4) The dispute brought the United States into war with Spain.
614. (2) The dispute between Great Britain and the United States over the seal fisheries in the Bering Sea was settled by: (1) Direct negotiation, (2) Arbitration, (3) The purchase of Alaska by this country, (4) A treaty between the United States and Canada.
615. (3) Which of the following did *not* involve the United States in controversy with Great Britain? (1) Venezuela dispute, (2) Alabama Claims, (3) Acquisition of Guam, (4) Hunting rights in the Bering Sea.
616. (4) Which of the following was *not* true of the period before the annexation of Hawaii to the United States? (1) Hawaiian trade was already favored by tariff reductions, (2) Americans had financial interests in the Hawaiian sugar industry, (3) The revolutionary government in Hawaii was forced to wait a number of years before being annexed to the United States, (4) The abuses of a Spanish colonial government had led to revolt.
617. (1) In entering the Spanish-American War, the majority of the American people were motivated chiefly by: (1) Sympathy for the Cubans, (2) A desire to annex territory, (3) A desire to gain control of South American trade, (4) The need for an American-controlled sugar supply.
618. (1) Which was *not* an underlying factor in bringing the United States into war with Spain in 1898? (1) The rights of the United States under the Monroe Doctrine, (2) The imperialistic ambitions of certain statesmen and industrialists, (3) The demand of newspapers for sensational news, (4) Sympathy among the mass of the people for the oppressed Cubans.
619. (3) Which of these territories that came under the protection of control of the United States as a result of the Spanish-American War was farthest from continental United States? (1) Cuba, (2) Puerto Rico, (3) Philippines, (4) Guam.

620. (1) The eastern end of which island is located directly south from the most eastern part of the United States? (1) Cuba, (2) Haiti, (3) Bermuda, (4) Puerto Rico.
621. (3) An important result of the Spanish-American War was that it: (1) Removed the menace of Spanish intrigue to reconquer Florida, (2) Permitted the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, (3) Strengthened American interests in and control over the Caribbean region, (4) Precipitated colonial rivalry between Great Britain and this country.
622. (2) Which of the following results of the Spanish-American War aroused the greatest controversy in the United States? (1) Payment of a twenty million dollar indemnity to Spain, (2) Acquisition of the Philippine Islands, (3) Liberation of Cuba, (4) Increased size of the army and navy.
623. (2) Which was the most difficult undertaking resulting from the intervention of the United States in Spain's colonial affairs? (1) Conquest of Cuba, (2) Pacification of the Filipinos, (3) Occupation of Puerto Rico, (4) Defeat of the Spanish fleets.
624. (1) More opposition was offered to the annexation of the Philippines than had been offered to the annexation of Florida, Texas, and California because: (1) They were not likely to become a real part of the United States, (2) Overseas warfare was more expensive than land warfare, (3) Most of the press opposed the Spanish-American War, (4) They had a monarchical form of government.
625. (2) The chief issue in the campaign of 1900 was imperialism rather than free silver because the: (1) Democratic Convention had repudiated its free silver plank, (2) Return of prosperity had eased the demand for an expanded currency, (3) Democrats hoped to prove the unconstitutionality of territorial acquisition through war, (4) Spanish-American War had been very unpopular.
626. (3) Which of these provided that Cuba should never cede territory to a foreign power? (1) Lodge Resolution, (2) Morroe Doctrine, (3) Platt Amendment, (4) Ostend Manifesto.
627. (3) Which of these constitute a sort of land bridge between North America and Asia? (1) Samoan Islands, (2) Hawaiian Islands, (3) Aleutian Islands, (4) Virgin Islands.

## RISE OF BIG BUSINESS

(1865-1900)

628. (1) What group generally has been most in favor of tariff protection? (1) Manufacturers, (2) Merchants and shipowners, (3) Tobacco and cotton growers, (4) Small farmers.
629. (3) One of the arguments for a high protective tariff was that it would: (1) Keep production costs down by keeping laborers' wages low, (2) Lower the cost of living, (3) Make possible the development of industries, (4) Encourage trade between nations.

630. (3) The McKinley Tariff Act increased duties on nearly all imported manufactured goods and also upon most imported foodstuffs and raw materials. Nevertheless, it was not popular with the farmer because: (1) Tariffs on exports benefit farmers; tariffs on imports only serve to raise domestic prices, (2) Prices were so low that only currency inflation could bring relief to the debtor class, (3) The farmer had to pay more for what he bought, but, since little food was imported, he was not able to get more for what he sold, (4) A domestic market can never absorb the agricultural surplus which piles up following a good crop.
631. (2) Evidence that big business in the nineteenth century did not really favor *laissez faire* was that business: (1) Opposed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, (2) Favored a protective tariff, (3) Formed pools to limit competition, (4) Opposed the Interstate Commerce Act.
632. (2) Tariff rates in general increased after the Civil War because: (1) Both major parties favored a high tariff, (2) Industry came to have increased influence on government, (3) The need for importing raw materials increased U.S. production costs, (4) The federal government needed more revenue.
633. (2) The first group to benefit financially to any large extent from government aid was: (1) The laborer by minimum wage legislation, (2) The manufacturer by tariff rates, (3) The farmer by crop price support, (4) The mine owners by government purchase of metals.
634. (1) Three of these are important reasons for the rapid growth of industry following the Civil War. Which is *not*? (1) Release of slave labor for work in factories, (2) Discovery of vast sources of raw material for exploitation, (3) Investment of European capital in this country, (4) Passage of legislation favorable to the development of industry.
635. (2) An important factor in the rapid industrial development which followed the Civil War was the: (1) Great excess of industrial exports over imports, (2) Governmental stability which encouraged the investment of foreign capital in this country, (3) Huge profits made on American investments abroad, (4) Rapid transformation of the Negro from an agricultural laborer into an industrial worker.
636. (4) The immediate effect of the Civil War upon industries in the North was to: (1) Reduce manufactures to about one-half of what they had been before the war, (2) Restrict industrial development through the enactment of protective tariffs, (3) Speed production through the liberation, at the outbreak of the war, of all slaves held in the loyal states, (4) Increase manufactures in 1865 over what they had been in 1861.
637. (2) Following the Civil War a significant factor contributing to the remarkable domination of industry by gigantic business enterprises was the: (1) Release of approximately four million slave laborers, (2) Unlimited supply of free land for exploitation, (3) American foreign policy of isolation, (4) Influx of immigrant labor.

638. (3) Between 1861 and 1883, the general effect of the tariff policy on American industry was that: (1) The general lowering of rates led to the panic of 1873, (2) The high rates caused the United States to change from a debtor to a creditor nation during this period, (3) The abolition of internal taxes and the continuance of tariff protection contributed to a business expansion, (4) Imports fell to a lower level at the close of this period than during the war years.
639. (4) Which of these was the first to be used by business interests to reduce competition? (1) The trust, (2) The cartel, (3) The holding company, (4) The pool.
640. (3) Big business abandoned the pool, in favor of the trust in the latter part of the nineteenth century because the pool: (1) Could not bring together as many corporations, (2) Required a larger amount of capital, (3) Could not legally enforce its agreements, (4) Was clearly in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.
641. (3) What was the most important reason for the formation of trusts following the Civil War? (1) To force the railroads to lower their rates, (2) To make possible more favorable bargains with organized labor, (3) To increase profits by reducing competition, (4) To obtain more easily the capital necessary for the development of industry.
642. (3) One of the advantages of the corporation in industry lies in the fact that: (1) The personal liability of the corporation officers is unlimited, (2) There is personal supervision on the part of those primarily interested in the business, (3) A corporation usually has access to more capital, (4) The corporate form more definitely places responsibility for losses.
643. (2) During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, which of these groups was most successful in organizing so as to reduce competition and in general, promote its special interests? (1) Industrial laborers, (2) Industrialists, (3) Farmers, (4) Miners.
644. (3) The trusts of the late nineteenth century were usually: (1) Dependent on government contracts, (2) Concerned with commodities produced chiefly for export, (3) Concerned with controlling the production of a single commodity, (4) Limited to a particular part of the country.
645. (3) Which of the following resulted from the passage of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act? (1) Rockefeller dissolved the oil trust, (2) Railroad rebates were made illegal, (3) Labor organizing became more difficult, (4) The development of trusts was slowed down.
646. (4) Why did the Sherman Anti-Trust Act fail to achieve its purpose? (1) Labor organizations were too strong, (2) Public opinion did not approve enforcement, (3) It was unnecessary since business began voluntarily to abandon trusts for free enterprise, (4) Court decisions limited its effectiveness.

647. (1) The Interstate Commerce Act was passed when: (1) State legislation proved ineffective in controlling abuses of the railroads, (2) Business leaders requested government arbitration of labor disputes, (3) The railroad companies needed financial aid to avoid bankruptcy, (4) Interstate commerce was being hampered by excessive state regulation.
648. (3) The Fourteenth Amendment has been used by the courts primarily to protect the interests of: (1) Industrial workers, (2) Ex-slaves, (3) Business corporations, (4) Farm organizations.
649. (1) An important reason why big business was *not* subject to any effective government regulation in the latter half of the nineteenth century was that: (1) Court decisions nullified state and federal regulatory legislation, (2) Business lobbies were so strong that federal and state legislatures would not pass such legislation, (3) The public was not aware of the need for any regulation, (4) The Constitution did not give Congress authority to regulate commerce between states.
650. (1) Which of the following factors contributed *least* to the rapid growth of the U.S. steel industry in the nineteenth century? (1) High grade ore was imported from Sweden, (2) A tariff protected the industry from foreign competition, (3) The railroad industry was rapidly expanding, (4) Technical improvements were made in steel production.
651. (4) A factor in the early dynamic rise of the oil industry in the United States was the: (1) Subsidy given to this industry by the government, (2) High protective tariff, (3) Fact that no oil had yet been discovered in other countries, (4) Monopolistic control of transporting and refining facilities.
652. (4) Which of these refers to discrimination in freight rates? (1) Interlocking directorate, (2) Mandate, (3) Pooling, (4) Rebate.
653. (4) Whose career best illustrates the methods by which great industrial monopolies have been built? (1) Thomas Edison's, (2) Andrew Carnegie's, (3) Henry Ford's, (4) John D. Rockefeller's.
654. (3) During the last quarter of the nineteenth century the largest share of American capital went into which of these? (1) The merchant marine, (2) Steel plants, (3) Railroads, (4) Textile factories.
655. (3) The growth of the meat packing industry owed most to the development of: (1) Chemical means of meat preservation, (2) The canning industry, (3) The refrigerated boxcar, (4) The fertilizer industry.
656. (2) One factor contributing to the remarkable dominance of big business following the Civil War was the: (1) Unionization of skilled and unskilled labor, (2) High protective tariff, (3) United States' foreign policy of isolation, (4) Release of approximately four million slave laborers.
657. (2) All of the following were necessary to the rapid development of our industries following the Civil War. For which were we most dependent upon European nations? (1) Efficient methods of production, (2) A labor supply, (3) Raw materials, (4) Markets.

658. (2) Which of the following writers attempted to reveal the ruthless means by which an industrial monopoly is created? (1) Bess Streeter Aldrich, (2) Ida Tarbell, (3) Harriet B. Stowe, (4) Edna Ferber.
659. (1) In which sequence did the financier, the merchant, and the industrialist dominate in turn the development of the capitalistic system in America? (1) Merchant, industrialist, financier, (2) Industrialist, financier, merchant, (3) Industrialist, merchant, financier, (4) Financier, industrialist, merchant.
660. (3) What was the chief threat to democratic government in the United States from 1875 to 1900? (1) Failure to Americanize immigrants, (2) Abuse of the suffrage of Negroes, (3) Influence of big business on government, (4) Disfranchisement of whites in the Southern states.
661. (4) Which of the following groups exercised the greatest control over our National Government during the last quarter of the nineteenth century? (1) Farmers, (2) Industrial laborers, (3) Negroes, (4) Business men.
662. (2) Which of these was given least consideration by the industrialists of the nineteenth century? (1) Securing government aid and protection for industry, (2) Avoiding ill effects which improved means of production might have upon social conditions, (3) Curbing the power and growth of labor unions, (4) Eliminating competition through consolidation.
663. (3) Which of the following was formerly granted by the railroads to large shippers whose business they were anxious to retain? (1) Patronage, (2) Pooling, (3) Rebate, (4) Right of deposit.
664. (4) The most fundamental improvement in railroad transportation has been the: (1) Pullman sleeper, (2) Diesel engine, (3) Air brake, (4) Standard gauge.
665. (2) Which of the following means of communication was developed first? (1) Telephone, (2) Telegraph, (3) Airplane, (4) Radio.
666. (1) Which was a basic reason why the United States did not restrict immigration during most of the nineteenth century? (1) There was a continuous demand for cheap labor, (2) Population growth was much less rapid than at present, (3) Few Europeans migrated to America, (4) An amendment to the Constitution was necessary to enact such legislation.
667. (2) What was a common characteristic of the immigrants who came to the United States after 1890? (1) They came from the countries of Northern Europe, (2) They were unskilled and uneducated, (3) They tended to settle in rural areas, (4) They were easily assimilated.
668. (2) In which regions did the immigrants of the latter half of the nineteenth century settle in largest numbers? (1) Southeast and Midwest, (2) Midwest and Central Atlantic, (3) Central Atlantic and New England, (4) New England and Pacific Coast.

669. (4) After 1890 the increased immigration began to present a national problem because: (1) Contract labor enabled employers to combat strikes effectively, (2) Skilled labor was essential to industry, (3) Unskilled labor could not become members of labor unions, (4) Unskilled labor tended to concentrate in urban slum areas.
670. (2) The group that was the last to be affected by federal regulation of immigration included: (1) Chinese coolies, (2) Persons unable to read some language, (3) Contract laborers, (4) Negro slaves.
671. (2) The first group of immigrants to be barred from the United States were: (1) Illiterate persons, (2) The Chinese, (3) Southern Europeans, (4) Persons beyond working age.
672. (4) Most of the Irish who came to America as immigrants in the nineteenth century at first made their living as: (1) Farmers, (2) Skilled artisans, (3) Shopkeepers, (4) Laborers.
673. (3) The increased tide of alien laborers after the Civil War presented a problem to labor organizers because the immigrants: (1) Were in the main members of the skilled trades, (2) Resented the presence of the Negro laborer, (3) Did not cooperate because of national antipathies, (4) Opposed the socialist tendencies of the labor organizers.
674. (3) How may the decline and failure of the Knights of Labor be best accounted for? (1) It was organized on a basis of craft rather than industrial unions, (2) It failed to establish a national organization, (3) It suffered from inefficient management and unsuccessful strikes, (4) It failed to use the strike and collective bargaining.
675. (2) The American Federation of Labor has *never* sponsored: (1) Abolition of child labor, (2) Abolition of collective bargaining, (3) Restriction of immigration, (4) Restriction of the use of the injunction in labor disputes.
676. (3) Labor unions have frequently demanded that the government should: (1) Adopt a *laissez faire* policy in industry, (2) Adopt a policy of free trade, (3) Restrict immigration and contract labor, (4) Grant homesteads to all skilled workers.
677. (1) Which of the following has never been demanded by a major American labor union? (1) Government ownership of the means of producing goods, (2) Federal legislation fixing wages and hours of work, (3) Restrictions on immigration, (4) Enactment of social security legislation.
678. (3) Which of the following was the most important reason for the growth of labor unions in the latter half of the nineteenth century? (1) Radical leadership provided by some of the immigrants, (2) The Sherman Anti-Trust Act, (3) Big business showed little concern for the personal welfare of employees, (4) The larger number of women employees in industry.



679. (4) Which of the following best explains why the craft workers were more quickly unionized than the industrial workers? (1) The craft unions did not use violence in labor disputes, (2) The craft unions formed a labor party and were active in national politics, (3) The craft workers were more likely to have a similar cultural background, (4) The craft workers were fewer in number and less likely to change type of work.
680. (4) An important difference between the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor was that the former: (1) Organized unskilled workers, (2) Had greater control over the local unions, (3) Included railroad workers, (4) Consisted of unions, rather than individual workers.
681. (2) An important reason for the violence connected with the labor movement in the nineteenth century was that: (1) Labor leaders were usually immigrants, (2) Law enforcing agencies were chiefly concerned with protecting the property of employers, (3) Labor leaders were convinced that violence was the most effective solution to labor disputes, (4) Management was usually willing to accept government arbitration of disputes, but labor was not.
682. (4) An important effect of the introduction of machinery into production was to: (1) Increase the proportion of skilled workers in the labor force, (2) Reduce the number of accidents among workers, (3) Reduce the number of women in industry, (4) Reduce the training period of workers.
683. (3) Which of the following was a method by which management, in the nineteenth century, used the courts in labor disputes? (1) Blacklist, (2) Lockout, (3) Injunction, (4) Boycott.
684. (4) Which of the following was not as important as the other three in bringing about the periodic depressions of the nineteenth century? (1) Farm crop surpluses, (2) Speculation in land, (3) Speculation in corporation stocks, (4) The development of labor unions.
685. (1) Which of these labor organizations differed most from the other three in its objectives and methods? (1) I.W.W., (2) A.F. of L., (3) Knights of St. Crispin, (4) Knights of Labor.
686. (3) The American factory worker of the first part of the nineteenth century, compared with the American factory worker of the close of the nineteenth century: (1) Had shorter hours, (2) Received higher money wages, (3) Had more personal contact with his employer, (4) Was more likely to belong to a labor organization.
687. (3) The first of the following groups of American workmen to become effectively unionized were the: (1) Agricultural laborers, (2) Coal miners, (3) Railroad workers, (4) Seamen of the merchant marine.
688. (1) Which of these groups has received the greatest benefits from unionization during the last fifty years? (1) Skilled industrial laborers, (2) Agricultural wage earners, (3) Unskilled laborers, (4) "White collar" workers.

689. (3) Which of the following was used in the Pullman Strike to the great disadvantage of the workers? (1) Impeachment, (2) Impressment, (3) Injunction, (4) Recall.
690. (1) Which of these was president of the union which called the Pullman Strike? (1) Eugene V. Debs, (2) James B. Weaver, (3) Samuel J. Tilden, (4) Samuel Gompers.
691. (2) Which of these resulted in the intervention of the National Government despite the protests of the governor of the state in which the event occurred? (1) Shay's Rebellion, (2) Pullman Strike, (3) Nat Turner's Insurrection, (4) Whiskey Rebellion.
692. (1) Which of these did much to improve living conditions among the underprivileged in one of our largest cities? (1) Jane Addams, (2) Mary Lyon, (3) Clara Barton, (4) Frances E. Willard.
693. (1) Walt Whitman's poetry expresses: (1) A deep attachment to democracy, (2) A strongly nationalistic feeling, (3) An affection for plantation life, (4) An interest in the supernatural.
694. (1) Which of the following rights was Susan B. Anthony most actively concerned with in gaining for women? (1) Vote, (2) Ownership of property, (3) Education, (4) Admission to professions.
695. (3) By the end of the nineteenth century, women in the United States had made least progress toward: (1) Employment in business, (2) Admission to colleges and universities, (3) Political rights, (4) Ownership of property.
696. (2) What new technique did W. R. Hearst adopt in the latter part of the nineteenth century to increase the circulation of his newspaper? (1) Drastically reducing the price per copy, (2) Printing exaggerated and sensational news accounts, (3) Consolidating many smaller papers into one large system, (4) Changing from a weekly to a daily edition.
697. (3) The influence of progress in science upon religion during the late nineteenth century resulted in: (1) The strengthening of the Church, (2) The exclusion of religious teaching in the public schools, (3) The development of a more practical religion which turned from the consideration of the next world to the amelioration of present conditions, (4) An increased interest in religious revivals and mysticism.
698. (4) The type of school that was the last to be established in this country was the: (1) Public high school, (2) Academy, (3) Denominational college, (4) Agricultural and mechanical college.
699. (3) Which of the following inventions was one of the highlights of the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876? (1) The reaper, (2) The telephone, (3) The telephone, (4) The gasoline car.
700. (2) The entrance of women into the business world was greatly facilitated by the invention of the: (1) Electric light, (2) Typewriter, (3) Cash register, (4) Automobile.

701. (4) The Supreme Court declared federal income taxes unconstitutional in 1895 on the grounds that they: (1) Violated the "due process of law" clause, (2) Were ex post facto laws, (3) Confiscated private property without just compensation, (4) Were not apportioned among the various states in proportion to population.
702. (3) Household furnishings were most elaborate and ornate: (1) In colonial times, (2) In the early nineteenth century, (3) In the late nineteenth century, (4) At the time of the first World War.

### THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

(1900-1916)

703. (3) Early antitrust laws attempted which of the following in their efforts to protect the public against the activities of big business? (1) To establish government regulation of wages, hours, and prices, (2) To encourage government ownership of business enterprise, (3) To widen competition, (4) To confine the activities of business to the boundaries of a single state.
704. (3) The Hepburn Act strengthened the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission by: (1) Declaring rate discriminations between persons illegal, (2) Compelling railroads to file annual reports, (3) Giving the commission power to nullify rates found to be discriminatory or unreasonable, (4) Authorizing the commission to bring injunction proceedings against railroads.
705. (2) In 1911, when the Supreme Court ruled that the Standard Oil interests must be reorganized into numerous companies, comparatively little change was made in the actual management of affairs because: (1) John D. Rockefeller was senior partner in all the newly organized companies, (2) The principal stockholders in the old holding company had an interest in all the companies, (3) Congress held the Supreme Court decision to be null and void, (4) The stock of all the small companies was held and voted by three trustees.
706. (1) By the act of 1914, the Federal Trade Commission received authority to: (1) Advise in the reorganization of business charged with violating the antitrust laws, (2) Regulate the rates charged by common carriers, (3) Market surpluses abroad at below-cost prices, (4) Prescribe maximum and minimum prices for all agricultural staples traded on the open market.
707. (2) Why was the Clayton Anti-Trust Act an improvement over the Sherman Anti-Trust Act? (1) Its execution was placed in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, (2) Illegal business practices were specifically defined, (3) Labor unions as well as trusts were made monopolies in restraint of trade, (4) Penalties in the forms of fines and imprisonment were to be imposed upon its violators.

708. (1) What was the government's attitude toward trusts during most of the Progressive Era (1900 to 1916)? (1) That good trusts should be allowed to exist but under government supervision, (2) That the government should not interfere with the organization of trusts or their operation, (3) That the economies which they made possible justified their encouragement by the government in every way, (4) That all trusts were bad because they stifled competition.
709. (1) One important reason why the Federal Reserve System was established in 1913 was because: (1) Business needed a currency system that could expand and contract with its needs, (2) The federal government hoped to increase the sale of its bonds to member banks, (3) The price of gold was increasing, (4) The government wanted to reduce the number of greenbacks in circulation.
710. (3) The banking system organized in the United States in 1913 is known as the: (1) Reconstruction Finance Corporation, (2) Land Bank System, (3) Federal Reserve System, (4) National Banking System.
711. (4) Most of the outstanding legislation passed during the period 1900 to 1914 was designed to protect the interests of which of the following? (1) Business, (2) Organized labor, (3) Agriculture, (4) The consuming public.
712. (2) Why is the conservation of forests of national importance? (1) To maintain an adequate fuel supply, (2) To preserve the soil and prevent sudden floods, (3) To maintain game preserves, (4) To prevent rapid fluctuations in the price of lumber.
713. (2) The pre-World War I Progressive Movement was *least* concerned with which of these? (1) Reform of municipal political institutions, (2) Enactment of social security legislation, (3) Civil Service reform, (4) Increased popular control of government.
714. (3) From 1913 to 1920 amendments were adopted which resulted in three of the following changes. Which did *not* occur during this period? (1) Doubling the number having suffrage rights, (2) Giving the voters more voice in selecting United States Senators, (3) Changing the date of the inauguration of the President and doing away with the "Lame Duck" Congress, (4) Authorizing a graduated income tax.
715. (3) Which of the following has most recently become a source of federal revenue? (1) Property tax, (2) Sale of public land, (3) Income tax, (4) Tariff.
716. (1) The income tax was favored by reformers because: (1) It was based upon ability to pay, (2) Every person would pay some income tax, (3) It would make possible a balanced budget, (4) It would take the place of the inheritance tax.
717. (2) Exposure of the working conditions of children employed in industry led, by 1912, to: (1) The adoption of a Constitutional amendment prohibiting child labor, (2) Legislation in a majority of the states to regulate child labor, (3) Federal legislation prohibiting child labor, (4) A reduction in the number of years of compulsory schooling.

718. (2) In which field was President Theodore Roosevelt *least* successful? (1) International affairs, (2) Monetary reform, (3) Conservation, (4) Regulation of big business.
719. (4) Which was not a reason for President Theodore Roosevelt's interest in settling the anthracite coal strike? (1) To make coal available to the public at a reasonable price, (2) To secure fair conditions of labor for the miners, (3) To prevent industrial warfare, (4) To check the communistic program of the American Federation of Labor.
720. (2) Who was responsible for bringing to a close a major conflict over Manchuria between an Eastern and a Western power? (1) Frank B. Kellogg, (2) Theodore Roosevelt, (3) Woodrow Wilson, (4) Charles Evans Hughes.
721. (2) What was the primary purpose of the United States in building the Panama Canal? (1) To force transcontinental railroads to reduce their rates, (2) To increase the efficiency of the American navy, (3) To fulfill an obligation to England under Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, (4) To shorten the travel time between California and New York.
722. (4) The first of the following great engineering projects to be undertaken was the building of: (1) Grand Coulee Dam, (2) Boulder Dam, (3) The Pan-American Highway, (4) The Panama Canal.
723. (1) What protest did Great Britain make against the United States regulation of the Panama Canal? (1) American coast-wise shipping paid no tolls, (2) The canal was closed to British battleships, (3) The United States was fortifying the canal, (4) The tolls were too high.
724. (1) Which is the most important reason why the Latin-American countries were dissatisfied with the way in which the United States completed its negotiations for a right of way for the Panama Canal? (1) Columbian territorial rights were not properly regarded, (2) Panama was reduced to the status of a United States dependency, (3) French debts incurred in the course of earlier construction were repudiated, (4) The United States insisted on the right to fortify the canal zone.
725. (4) Which of the following lie closest to the Panama Canal? (1) Samoan Islands, (2) Hawaiian Islands, (3) Alentian Islands, (4) Virgin Islands.
726. (3) What was the primary objective of the aggressive Caribbean policy of the United States during the first quarter of the twentieth century? (1) To protect foreign lives and investments, (2) To guarantee the security of the Panama Canal, (3) To protect American investments, (4) To enforce the original purpose of the Monroe Doctrine.
727. (3) A guiding principle of the Caribbean Sea Policy of the United States as developed in the first quarter of the twentieth century was to: (1) Waive the right to protection for the property of United States citizens in cases of internal disorder, (2) Make tariff reciprocity treaties with these countries, (3) Make secure all the strategic ports necessary to protect the Panama Canal, (4) Aid neither the established government nor the opposition in case of revolution.

728. (3) In which field did the Taft administration fail to effect reform?  
(1) Conservation of coal and oil resources, (2) Regulation of common carriers, (3) Tariff revision, (4) Dissolution of trusts.
729. (2) What feature characterized the platforms of the three important parties in 1912? (1) All demanded the abolition of trusts, (2) All sponsored progressive principles, (3) All advocated free trade, (4) All denounced socialism.
730. (3) Perhaps the chief reason why third parties have not seriously threatened the two-party system is the fact that: (1) They have never expressed the grievance of any large group, (2) Their leaders have lacked popular appeal, (3) Economic depression usually created them and returning prosperity buried them, (4) They could not obtain a voice in Congress.
731. (2) Lincoln's first election to the Presidency was similar to Wilson's in 1912 because in each case: (1) The winner was overwhelmingly the favorite of the electorate, (2) A split in the ranks of the opposition party made victory possible, (3) The Republican candidate won, (4) It was necessary to have the contest decided by the House of Representatives.
732. (4) In which field did President Wilson fail to sponsor important reforms? (1) Tariff revision, (2) Regulation of industry, (3) Reorganization of the banking system, (4) Conservation of natural resources.
733. (2) Which of these terms applied to a writer who exposed antisocial conditions in industry? (1) Carpetbagger, (2) Muckraker, (3) Mugwump, (4) Scalawag.
734. (4) Which of these wars, like World War II, obliged a President of the United States to turn his attention from a comprehensive program of reform to military preparedness? (1) Mexican War, (2) Civil War, (3) Spanish-American War, (4) First World War.
735. (1) Which was the chief reason President Wilson opposed the recognition of Huerta as President of Mexico? (1) He had come to power by assassinating President Madero, (2) He had attempted to confiscate the landholdings of Americans, (3) He had failed to prevent Villa's raids across the border, (4) He had closed Mexican ports to American shipping.
736. (3) How was the dispute settled which resulted from the arrest of American sailors by the soldiers of Huerta at Tampico during Wilson's administration? (1) The difficulty was submitted to the World Court for arbitration, (2) The Latin American republics called upon this country to respect the territorial integrity of Mexico, (3) The A. B. C. powers of South America mediated between Mexico and the United States, (4) The United States formally declared war on Mexico.

737. (3) The Jones Act promised independence to the Philippine Islands on the condition that they: (1) Agree to pay regular United States tariff duties on all exports to this country, (2) Promise never to seek annexation to a foreign power, (3) Establish a stable government, (4) Give the United States a perpetual lease on such territories as this country may want for naval and military bases.
738. (2) The purpose of "dollar diplomacy" was to: (1) Improve diplomatic relations between the United States and Latin America, (2) Use political influence to aid American economic interests abroad, (3) Bring the countries of the Western Hemisphere into closer economic cooperation with Europe, (4) Encourage the countries of the Western Hemisphere to adopt a uniform currency system.

### WORLD WAR I AND POSTWAR ADJUSTMENTS

(1914-1929)

739. (1) The peace movements prior to World War I failed to: (1) Effect any considerable reduction in land or naval armaments, (2) Enlist even the nominal support of the great powers, (3) Provide for the establishment of a court of arbitration, (4) Arouse any interest in the abolition of needlessly cruel methods in warfare.
740. (4) Which has never been seriously advanced as a reason for the entrance of the United States into World War I? (1) Desire to safeguard and extend democratic principles of government, (2) Desire of capitalists to safeguard loans made previous to our entrance, (3) Desire to stop German violation of our neutrality, (4) Desire to secure territorial rewards in case of victory.
741. (3) The periods 1807-1812 and 1914-1917 in United States history are similar in that during both: (1) France and England were fighting each other, (2) England impressed United States sailors, (3) The United States was trying to maintain her neutral rights, (4) The United States intervened to save France from destruction.
742. (4) The United States had difficulty in maintaining neutrality in the period from 1914-1917 for three of the following reasons. Which was *not* a factor? (1) Many people in this country had close ties with European countries, (2) A profitable trade with European countries took Americans into war zones, (3) Restrictions placed on neutral trade by Germany and Great Britain, (4) Desire to gain German colonies.
743. (2) The German blockade aroused more opposition in the United States than did the British because the latter: (1) Was less effective, (2) Was less likely to result in loss of life, (3) Was not established as early, (4) Affected only a small number of trade items.



744. (4) The United States held that the British blockade of Germany during the first years of World War I was illegal because it: (1) Relied on the use of submarines for its effectiveness, (2) Prevented neutral nations from exporting contraband goods to Germany, (3) Denied the United States commercial advantages enjoyed by British ships, (4) Was maintained far from the German coast.
745. (3) Why did the British interfere with American exports to the neutral Scandinavian countries in the early years of World War I? (1) The British needed the confiscated goods for war purposes, (2) The British wanted to secure this carrying trade for themselves, (3) The Scandinavian countries re-exported much of the goods to Germany, (4) Ships that entered the Baltic Sea might be tempted to run the British blockade and enter German ports.
746. (3) The United States held that Germany's unrestricted submarine policy was contrary to international law on the ground that: (1) Neutral vessels were subjected to search and seizure, (2) Captured seamen were treated as combatants even though they manned neutral ships, (3) Vessels were sunk without warning and without providing for the safety of passengers and crew, (4) No distinction was made between contraband and non-contraband.
747. (3) America's entry into World War I was partially caused by the: (1) Fear that the defeat of the Allies would lead to the overthrow of republican government in France, (2) Our traditional hatred of Germany, (3) Fear of losses by the moneyed interests if the Allies were defeated, (4) Declaration of war by Italy.
748. (4) Which of the following did most to bring about American entrance into the first World War? (1) The existence of an Anglo-American pact of mutual assistance, (2) American need for European manufactures, (3) Hope that a league of nations might establish world peace, (4) German interference with American shipping.
749. (3) The United States entered World War I on the side of the Allies because: (1) It was a foregone conclusion that the Allies would win, (2) Germany was the only power interfering with our oceanic shipping, (3) The German blockade unfairly jeopardized the lives of Americans, (4) The Allies promised territorial compensation in the Far East.
750. (1) Why were American loans to the Allies so much greater than those to the Central Powers previous to our entry into World War I? (1) Allied control of the seas effectively prevented German purchases in the United States, (2) The United States placed an embargo on loans to Germany in retaliation for her violations of our neutrality, (3) American financiers were aware that Germany would ultimately be defeated, (4) The self-sufficiency of the Central Powers made foreign purchases unnecessary.
751. (3) What means of financing the Civil War was *not* resorted to by the United States in World War I? (1) An income tax, (2) A direct tax upon luxuries, (3) Issuance of greenbacks, (4) Sale of bonds.

752. (4) Which was the most important method used by the United States to meet the costs of World War I? (1) Floating loans abroad, (2) Confiscating war profits, (3) Increasing current taxes, (4) Borrowing from its citizens.
753. (1) The chief service of the United States Navy during World War I was: (1) Guarding the ships which transported American soldiers overseas, (2) Helping defeat the German battle fleet at Jutland, (3) Blockading the Kiel Canal, (4) Sweeping German commercial shipping from the seas.
754. (2) Aside from soldiers, American aid to Britain in the first World War consisted chiefly of: (1) Munitions, (2) Food, (3) Airplanes, (4) Submarines.
755. (1) Which did *not* prevent United States troops from taking an important part in the actual fighting in Europe until a year after this country entered World War I? (1) German submarines effectively blockaded the coasts of England and France, (2) The United States had no large standing army, (3) The transportation and maintenance of a large army 3,000 miles from its base of supplies is a difficult undertaking, (4) Ships were needed to bring food and supplies to the Allied countries.
756. (1) Which of the following profited *least* from the great increase in American export trade that resulted from the outbreak of World War I? (1) Salaried class, (2) Farmers, (3) Wage earners in factories, (4) Shipowners.
757. (2) The tremendous expansion of American business during and following World War I: (1) Increased the need for high tariffs to protect the home market, (2) Caused prosperity to depend considerably upon the exportation of surplus manufactures, (3) Caused most manufacturers to concentrate on domestic sales, almost to the exclusion of interest in exports, (4) Compelled most American manufacturers to abandon their cherished free trade principles.
758. (4) The greatest percentage of soldiers was raised by conscription in the: (1) Revolutionary War, (2) Civil War, (3) Spanish-American War, (4) First World War.
759. (1) Which of these gave the President power to requisition and control food and fuel supplies during World War I? (1) Agricultural Marketing Act, (2) Civilian Conservation Act, (3) Federal Reserve Act, (4) Lever Act.
760. (2) Which was an important means used by the United States to maintain an adequate labor supply during World War I? (1) Lowering the restrictions on immigration, (2) Filling men's positions with women, (3) Abolition of relief payments, (4) Forced labor.
761. (2) Which of the following rights or privileges was the *last* to be secured by American women? (1) To engage in business, (2) To vote and hold office, (3) To obtain a college education, (4) To own property.

762. (2) Which one of the following was the last to become part of the American social structure? (1) Free elementary education, (2) National woman suffrage, (3) Taxation of incomes, (4) Unionization of labor.
763. (1) At what times have the constitutional rights of the American people been most seriously restricted? (1) When the United States was engaged in war, (2) When the United States was passing through a period of depression, (3) When the executive and legislative departments were in the hands of the same party, (4) When the United States was engaged in rapid territorial expansion.
764. (3) Which of these have consistently opposed war on moral grounds? (1) Whigs, (2) Copperheads, (3) Quakers, (4) Tories.
765. (1) Which of these provisions in the Fourteen Points was most in conflict with the "secret treaties" of the Allied governments? (1) Impartial adjustment of territorial claims, (2) Reduction of national armaments, (3) Evacuation and restoration of Belgium, (4) Removal of economic barriers between nations.
766. (1) Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points had to do with: (1) A proposed basis for peace, (2) Suggested revisions of the Constitution, (3) Social reform within the United States, (4) The fourteen elements of German war guilt.
767. (2) A difficulty in the way of writing a peace settlement closing World War I, that would square with the Fourteen Points, was that: (1) Germany had rejected these proposals, (2) The Allies were committed to certain decisions by secret treaties, (3) President Wilson had offended the Republican Senators, (4) The postwar depression caused the Allies to insist on reparations.
768. (2) At the peace conferences following World War I, the aims of American diplomats differed from those of the statesmen representing the Allied powers in that the United States: (1) Favored the preservation of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, (2) Expected neither reparations nor indemnities, (3) Opposed the establishment of a League of Nations, (4) Opposed any territorial cessions by the defeated powers.
769. (3) What argument was most commonly used in the United States against the ratification of the Versailles Treaty by this country? (1) The United States had received no indemnity for her war losses as had England and France, (2) The treaty suggested no machinery for the maintenance of peace in Europe, (3) The United States would be forced to forsake its policy of isolation to maintain the principles of the treaty, (4) The treaty violated the principle of self-determination of peoples.
770. (3) Which is an important reason why the Treaty of Versailles was not ratified by the United States? (1) The German-Americans opposed the treaty because of its severe terms for Germany, (2) The treaty did not provide substantial territorial gains for the United States, (3) The President failed to secure the advice of Congressional leaders in helping to draft the treaty, (4) Many Americans wanted to continue the war.

771. (4) The United States most strongly opposed Woodrow Wilson's policy of: (1) Aid to the Allies, (2) Conscription, (3) Self-determination of small nations, (4) Setting up an international organization to maintain peace.
772. (1) Woodrow Wilson felt that his greatest failure was his inability to: (1) Induce America to participate in the League of Nations, (2) Keep America out of war, (3) Prevent monopolies and trusts from controlling American industry, (4) Prevent the postwar industrial depression.
773. (1) Which of these was an important issue in the election of 1920? (1) Isolation or participation in world affairs, (2) Methods to be used to recover from economic depression, (3) Trust regulation, (4) Cancellation of war debts.
774. (3) Which statement best describes the relationship of the United States to the League of Nations during the 1920's? (1) The United States was a member, (2) The United States ignored the League's existence, (3) The United States maintained contact and often cooperated with the League, (4) The United States applied for membership, but was rejected.
775. (4) Which of the following was an example of the selection of a "dark horse" Presidential candidate? (1) Theodore Roosevelt, (2) Howard Taft, (3) Woodrow Wilson, (4) Warren Harding.
776. (3) Which of these officially postponed international debt payments? (1) Deflation, (2) Inflation, (3) Moratorium, (4) Reparations.
777. (3) Which of the following was most responsible for ill feeling between the United States and Europe during the period 1920-1935? (1) Disarmament, (2) American immigration policy, (3) Settlement of war debts, (4) Activity of European spies in America.
778. (1) After World War I, England suggested that she would cancel her war loans if the United States would do likewise. What would have been the result had the United States agreed to this plan? (1) It would have meant a complete loss to the United States which owed no money, but had 10 billion dollars outstanding, (2) It would have divided the loss equally between the United States and Great Britain, (3) It would have meant no loss to any one since all the debts would be mutually cancelled, (4) It would have transferred the debt burden to the shoulders of France.
779. (2) During the first World War the United States changed from: (1) An agricultural to an industrial nation, (2) A debtor to a creditor nation, (3) A rural to an urban nation, (4) An individualistic to a capitalistic nation.
780. (2) During World War I, the United States, Great Britain, and France made loans to various Allied powers for the purchase of war materials. The role of the United States differed from those of the other two powers, however, in that: (1) All the money loaned was spent for munitions purchased in this country, (2) The other two countries had both debtor and creditor relationships, (3) The money loaned by this country was borrowed from the citizens of the country, (4) Only the United States expected to be repaid at the time the loans were being made.

781. (2) What was the approximate sum loaned by the United States to foreign powers during and immediately following World War I? (1) Five billion dollars, (2) Ten billion dollars, (3) Twenty billion dollars, (4) Thirty billion dollars.
782. (3) The temporary success of which of these resulted largely from American loans to Germany? (1) Washington Conference, (2) Locarno Pact, (3) Dawes Plan, (4) Pact of Paris.
783. (3) A general lowering of American tariff duties during the decade following World War I would probably have resulted in: (1) A sharp decline in imports into this country, (2) A decline in exports from this country, (3) Increased ability of debtor nations to make the debt payments due this country, (4) An upward revision of the tariff duties placed on American goods by foreign countries.
784. (1) A sound economic argument used in favor of the reduction of war debts owed to the United States after World War I was that: (1) It would permit the debtor nations to increase their imports from this country, (2) Enough had already been paid to offset the original capital loaned, (3) Debt cancellation would automatically restore all nations to the gold standard, (4) It would set a precedent for the cancellation of other loans made since that time.
785. (3) What course of action did the United States most often resort to during the first quarter of the twentieth century as a means of restoring orderly government in various Central American and Caribbean states? (1) Application of economic sanctions, (2) Annexation to the United States, (3) Armed intervention to support a temporary administration of the government by American officials, (4) Exclusion of the state in question from the Pan-American Union.
786. (2) Which action on the part of the United States after World War I represented an important contribution to world peace? (1) Cancellation of the war debts, (2) Unselfish stand in the matter of naval disarmament, (3) Neutralization of the Panama Canal Zone, (4) Adherence to the Covenant of the League of Nations.
787. (3) The powers assembled at the Washington Conference agreed in due time to relinquish which of the following rights in China? (1) Alliance, (2) Annexation, (3) Extra-territoriality, (4) Receivership.
788. (4) Which of these conferences framed a treaty guaranteeing the territorial integrity of China? (1) London Conference (1930), (2) Montevideo Conference (1933), (3) Versailles Conference (1919), (4) Washington Conference (1921).
789. (3) Which of these parts of Woodrow Wilson's peace program did the United States make the greatest efforts to establish during the decade following the first World War? (1) Formation of a general association of nations to preserve peace, (2) Removal of economic barriers among nations, (3) Disarmament, (4) Freedom of the seas during both war and peace.
790. (1) According to the naval ratio established by the Washington Conference, if the United States had fifteen battleships Japan could have as many as but no more than: (1) Nine, (2) Ten, (3) Twelve, (4) Fifteen.

791. (2) America's policy toward Europe in the ten years after the first World War was to: (1) Gradually abolish all customs barriers between the United States and Europe, (2) Have as little as possible to do with European political affairs, (3) Encourage all international political relations with a view to an eventual union of democracies, (4) Prepare for the possibility of another war against United Europe.
792. (2) Which of these treaties pledged the leading powers in the Pacific area to respect one another's insular possessions and to settle by negotiation all disputes growing out of Pacific issues? (1) Clayton Bulwer Treaty, (2) Four Power Pact, (3) Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, (4) Treaty of Portsmouth.
793. (2) The sole purpose of which of these treaties was to prevent the signatory nations from fighting an offensive war? (1) Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, (2) Kellogg-Briand Pact, (3) Nine Power Treaty, (4) Treaty of Versailles.
794. (4) Following World War I financial organizations helped increase the consumption of expensive commodities, such as automobiles and radios, by: (1) Reducing the legal interest rate, (2) Curtailing loans for speculation, (3) Lending money to companies which agreed to set retail prices at cost plus ten per cent, (4) Handling the financing of such purchases on deferred payment plans.
795. (2) In the decade 1920-1930 the passenger miles of travel for United States railroads declined by about one-third mainly because of: (1) The depression that persisted throughout this period, (2) Increased competition with automobiles and buses, (3) The great expansion in railroad construction during this period, (4) Increased competition with airplane lines.
796. (1) After World War I, the condition of agriculture in this country was characterized by: (1) Increased tenancy and the production of crop surpluses, (2) Increased land ownership due to steadily rising land values, (3) Much greater increases in prices than in labor costs, (4) Repudiation of cooperative organizations as a means of obtaining relief.
797. (4) The number of persons engaged in which of the following lines of work decreased between 1880 and 1920? (1) Manufacturing, (2) Transportation and trade, (3) Clerical work, (4) Agriculture.
798. (2) Which industry was generally *least* prosperous in the period 1921-1929? (1) Automobile, (2) Agriculture, (3) Public utilities, (4) Advertising.
799. (4) Which of these four had the most powerful lobby in the 1920's? (1) Consumers, (2) Farmers, (3) Teachers, (4) Veterans.
800. (2) Which of these was the only man to hold the highest office in both the executive and judicial branches of the National Government? (1) Charles Evans Hughes, (2) William Howard Taft, (3) John Marshall, (4) Grover Cleveland.
801. (3) Which is most commonly associated with the administrations of both Grant and Harding? (1) Economic depression, (2) Humanitarian reforms, (3) Political corruption, (4) Territorial expansion.

802. (2) The presidential election of 1912 was similar to that of 1924 in that: (1) The adherence of the United States to the League of Nations was the chief issue, (2) A powerful third party was in the field, (3) Both major parties favored a protective tariff, (4) Alfred E. Smith was the unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination.
803. (3) Whose election to the Presidency was favored by those who felt that neither the Democratic nor the Republican candidates would sponsor progressive principles? (1) William J. Bryan, (2) Horace Greeley, (3) Robert M. LaFollette, (4) James G. Blaine.
804. (1) A writer saying that Coolidge was in many respects a true Hamiltonian is referring to such things as his: (1) Interest in the welfare of business, (2) Disapproval of the growing power of the federal government, (3) Unwillingness to risk war, (4) Interest in agriculture.
805. (1) An important principle of Coolidge's economic program embodied the doctrine of: (1) Less governmental interference in business, (2) Government subsidies for social reforms, (3) Government aid in fixing the price of agricultural products, (4) The building of a government-owned merchant marine second to that of no other power.
806. (4) According to some economists, the Smoot-Hawley Tariff contributed to the depression which began in 1929 by: (1) Cutting off the supply of needed raw materials, (2) Raising the cost of living for the American worker, (3) Injuring the merchant marine, (4) Leading to the erection of tariff walls everywhere, thus stifling world trade.
807. (1) Which of the following means of making laws non-functioning is exemplified in the ineffectiveness of the Stamp Act, the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Eighteenth Amendment? (1) Practical nullification by the people, (2) Resort to armed rebellion, (3) Court declaration of unconstitutionality, (4) Refusal of officials to enforce the law.
808. (3) Which was the *last* to be directly affected by the movement for the consolidation of business? (1) Transportation, (2) Banking, (3) Retail merchandising, (4) Manufacturing.
809. (2) In the decade following the close of World War I, the trade-union movement lost ground because: (1) The demand for unskilled labor steadily decreased, (2) Technological improvements reduced the importance of the old crafts and trades, (3) Such organization was hampered by the combination clause of the Clayton Act, (4) This was a period of falling prices and declining wages.
810. (4) In which period was immigration to the United States greatest? (1) 1840-1859, (2) 1860-1879, (3) 1880-1899, (4) 1900-1919.



811. (1) According to the present immigration law, the number of immigrants who may come annually from any country shall be proportional to what? (1) The number of persons of that nationality here in 1920, (2) The total population of the foreign country in question, (3) The number of persons of that nationality here in 1890, (4) The total number of immigrants coming to the United States from that country since 1890.
812. (4) In which year was the total population of the United States approximately evenly divided between urban and rural population? (1) 1860, (2) 1880, (3) 1900, (4) 1920.
813. (3) What is a fundamental assumption underlying present United States immigration legislation? (1) That the ideal nationality is the one which is developed from a great diversity of races, (2) That the rapidly diminishing ranks of unskilled labor should be replenished by immigration, (3) That northern European immigrants should be favored because of their greater possibilities for assimilation, (4) That discrimination between nations in apportioning immigration quotas should be avoided.
814. (1) From which area has this country received the largest number of immigrants? (1) Northern and Western Europe, (2) Southern and Eastern Europe, (3) Latin America, (4) Asia.
815. (2) Which of these industries grew most rapidly in the 1920's? (1) Railroad, (2) Automobile, (3) Farm machinery, (4) Shipbuilding.

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816. (3) Which contributed most to the United States pursuing a foreign policy different from that of any other great power prior to World War II? (1) An army greater than that of any other power, (2) Comparative unimportance of its foreign trade, (3) Geographical distance from any other great power, (4) Failure to become a member of the League of Nations.
817. (3) What was the relationship of the United States to the League of Nations and the World Court? (1) It was a member of the World Court but not of the League, (2) It was a member of the League but not of the World Court, (3) It was a member of neither, (4) It was a member of both.
818. (3) The United States opposed the Japanese policy in Manchuria chiefly because of the desire of this country to: (1) Annex Manchuria, (2) Prevent a war between Japan and Russia, (3) Preserve equal trade opportunities for all nations in the markets of the Far East, (4) Conciliate the member states of the League of Nations.
819. (1) Which of these was *not* a cause of ill feeling on the part of Japan toward the United States after World War I? (1) Attempts of the United States to promote its commercial interests in the Far East by securing treaty ports in China, (2) The United States policy of excluding Japanese immigrants, (3) The opposition of the United States to Japanese demands for naval equality with the United States, (4) The refusal of the United States to recognize the new status of Manchuria as a Japanese puppet state.

820. (1) Upon which of the following grounds did the United States most strongly protest Japanese penetration of China? (1) That Japan violated her treaty obligations, (2) That Japan waged war upon China without formal declaration, (3) That Japan refused to submit the question to the League of Nations, (4) That Japan confiscated American land-holdings.
821. (3) Independent status has been achieved by: (1) Alaska, (2) Hawaii, (3) Philippine Islands, (4) Puerto Rico.
822. (1) During the twentieth century, an important cause of friction between the United States and Mexico has been Mexico's policy of: (1) Seeking to reclaim land and mineral concessions owned or controlled by foreigners, (2) Conspiring for the re-annexation of Mexican territories now under the jurisdiction of this country, (3) Seeking territorial expansion in the direction of the Panama Canal, (4) Favoring the establishment of Catholicism as the state religion.
823. (3) Which was the chief cause of strained relations between the United States and Mexico after World War I? (1) Mexico's inability to establish a democratic form of government, (2) Mexico's refusal to cooperate with the United States in preventing Mexicans from illegally migrating to the United States, (3) Confiscation by the Mexican government of American property in Mexico, (4) Mexico's failure to pay war debts owed to the United States.
824. (2) Which of these marked the announcement of a new United States policy to forego intervention in Latin America? (1) London Conference (1930), (2) Montevideo Conference (1933), (3) Versailles Conference (1919), (4) Washington Conference (1921).
825. (2) Which of these is a reason why the United States was able to maintain the Monroe Doctrine until the present day without a huge armament program? (1) The Monroe Doctrine was accepted by most of the great powers as part of international law, (2) United States or Great Britain was able to maintain naval supremacy in the Atlantic Ocean, (3) The nations of Latin America gave their whole-hearted support to the Doctrine, (4) European nations believed that imperialism was unprofitable.
826. (2) With regard to which of these did the policies of Theodore Roosevelt differ most from those of Franklin D. Roosevelt? (1) Conservation of natural resources, (2) Latin America, (3) Increasing the strength of the Navy, (4) Necessity for protecting the consuming public.
827. (1) As part of our "good neighbor" policy toward Latin America, which of the following has been repealed? (1) Platt Amendment, (2) Teller Resolution, (3) Monroe Doctrine, (4) Ostend Manifesto.
828. (3) In which of these countries is the amount of private American investments the smallest? (1) Mexico, (2) England, (3) China, (4) Canada.
829. (3) The largest amount of American capital has been invested in Mexico's: (1) Manufacturing industries, (2) Wheat ranches, (3) Oil wells, (4) Cattle industry.

830. (1) Since it was first issued, the Monroe Doctrine has been the cornerstone of our foreign policy. However, our interpretation of it has changed from time to time. Which has been the most important recent reinterpretation? (1) That the privilege and duty of enforcing it and of determining when it has been violated does not rest solely with the United States, (2) That weak American countries must consent to supervision of their affairs by the United States to prevent intervention by a European power, (3) That the Monroe Doctrine does not prevent foreign powers from expanding their possessions in the Americas, (4) That the Latin-American nations must cease their practice of concluding barter agreements with Germany.
831. (1) Which of the following is part of the present policy of the United States toward Latin America? (1) The United States will not intervene in the internal affairs of that region, (2) To prevent European intervention, the countries of that region must submit to American regulation, (3) The United States should acquire territory in Latin America, (4) The United States will grant independence to American possessions in the Caribbean region.
832. (2) The pre-World War II legislation to keep the United States out of war required a modification of which of these traditional policies? (1) A navy second to none, (2) Freedom of the seas, (3) No entangling alliances, (4) Payment of inter-Allied debts.
833. (2) If the United States were to become involved in another war, which of the following types of legislation would probably receive the *least* attention? (1) Measures designed to increase the power of the National Government, (2) Reform legislation such as the Social Security Act, (3) Measures designed to curb the amount of civil and political liberty, (4) Measures designed to increase the productive capacities of the country.
834. (3) What restrictions did the United States place on the purchase of its goods by belligerent nations at the beginning of World War II? (1) No munitions or implements of war could be purchased, (2) Only democratic nations could purchase goods, (3) No credit could be extended to belligerent nations, (4) Such goods could be carried only in American ships.
835. (1) Which of the following methods of securing the means for carrying on a war will probably be utilized by the United States to a much greater extent in the future than it has been in the past? (1) Direct government control of the output of industry, (2) Negotiation of foreign loans, (3) Raising of tariff rates, (4) Issuance of paper currency.
836. (1) Which of the following conditions has immediately preceded every major depression in the United States? (1) An over-expansion of credit, and speculation, (2) A crop failure, (3) A major war, (4) Election of a Democratic President.

837. (4) Three of the following were reasons for making reciprocal trade agreements in the 1930's. Which was *not*? (1) To reduce the rates to the minimum consistent with a healthy American economy, (2) To remove legislative log-rolling from the fixing of tariff rates, (3) To increase imports so that in turn more American products could be sold abroad, (4) To reduce the control of the President over tariff rates.
838. (2) The result of American trade policies in the 1920's was that: (1) American industry suffered from foreign competition, (2) Other countries found it increasingly difficult to sell to the United States, (3) American industry had no difficulty in selling an increasingly larger proportion of its products abroad, (4) American agricultural products were more easily sold abroad than manufactured products.
839. (2) Which of the following did *not* characterize the depression which began in 1929? (1) Decline in foreign markets for American goods, (2) Inability to produce sufficient goods to satisfy normal wants, (3) Decline in the purchasing power of the people, (4) Increase in the amount of idle capital.
840. (1) In what respect were the presidential elections of 1840 and 1932 similar? (1) In both cases the defeat of the party in power was due partly to an economic depression, (2) In both cases the Democrats returned to power after being a minority party, (3) In both cases the victorious candidate received a majority of electoral votes but a minority of the popular votes, (4) In both cases the presence of a strong third party prevented any candidate from securing a majority vote.
841. (1) In what respect were Andrew Jackson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Franklin D. Roosevelt similar? (1) All were able to wield great power because of personal popularity with the people, (2) All felt that the President should be purely an executive officer and not try to wield legislative power, (3) All had difficulty in carrying through constructive legislation because of Congressional opposition, (4) All were elected because of the satisfaction of the people with the previous administration.
842. (1) Which was the most important factor accounting for the first election of Franklin D. Roosevelt? (1) The Hoover administration seemed unable to cope with the economic depression, (2) The nation is normally Democratic, (3) Strong third parties were made up chiefly of Republican voters, (4) There was widespread dissatisfaction with Hoover's foreign policy.
843. (3) Which of the following amendments was nullified by a later amendment? (1) The Fourteenth, (2) The Sixteenth, (3) The Eighteenth, (4) The Twentieth.
844. (2) Between which of the following pairs of amendments to the Constitution did the greatest amount of time elapse? (1) The Thirteenth and Fourteenth, (2) The Fifteenth and Sixteenth, (3) The Eighteenth and Nineteenth, (4) The Twentieth and Twenty-first.

845. (4) The Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States: (1) Repealed prohibition, (2) Gave women the right to vote, (3) Prohibited child labor, (4) Abolished the "Lame Duck Session."
846. (4) The first session of Congress in Franklin Roosevelt's first administration was notable for: (1) Lack of harmony within the political parties, (2) Delays on important measures, (3) Effective Congressional leadership, (4) Cooperation in carrying out administration policies.
847. (3) In effect the codes drawn up under the N.R.A. nullified the section of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act which provided that: (1) Retail prices must be based on cost of manufacture and distribution plus ten per cent, (2) Labor organizations may not be considered combinations in restraint of trade, (3) Agreements to fix and control prices in order to lessen competition were illegal, (4) Manufacturers may not compel merchants to refrain from selling competing commodities.
848. (1) Which of these had as its basic purpose the reduction of production so as to raise prices? (1) A.A.A., (2) A.E.F., (3) H.O.L.C., (4) P.W.A.
849. (4) Which one of the following agencies was created to regulate the sale of stocks and bonds? (1) R.F.C., (2) F.C.C., (3) I.C.C., (4) S.E.C.
850. (4) Many of the poor farmers who moved to California because of dust-bowl conditions in their own states came from: (1) Iowa and Illinois, (2) Arizona and New Mexico, (3) Louisiana and Texas, (4) Oklahoma and Arkansas.
851. (3) Three of the following were true of both the Hoover and the Roosevelt administrations. Which was true of only the latter? (1) Government loans were made available to farmers, (2) Surplus farm products were purchased by the government, (3) Federal aid was dependent on crop limitation, (4) The federal government assumed some responsibility for solving farm problems.
852. (2) Which of the following had been achieved by the New Deal before 1940? (1) Lowered the costs of products purchased by the farmer, (2) Increased farm income, (3) Eliminated farm surpluses, (4) Guaranteed income for farm families.
853. (4) Which of the following was planned both to help basic industry and to relieve unemployment? (1) The Agricultural Adjustment Act, (2) The Security and Exchange Act, (3) The Civilian Conservation Corps, (4) The Public Works Administration.
854. (3) The Supreme Court's interpretation of which of the following provided the basis for declaring the early New Deal legislation unconstitutional? (1) The power of Congress "to coin money, regulate the value thereof," (2) The power of the President to make treaties, (3) The division of powers between the federal and state governments, (4) The power of Congress "to borrow money on the credit of the United States."

855. (3) The change in the Supreme Court proposed by Franklin Roosevelt was opposed by many because: (1) The Constitution provides for no more than nine judges, (2) The President planned to remove from office those judges who opposed the New Deal, (3) Such a change might destroy the independence of the Court, (4) The Supreme Court would be forced to give only unanimous decisions.
856. (3) Throughout the 1930's, the main disagreement between the Republican and Democratic parties was in regard to: (1) The policy to be followed toward Europe and Asia, (2) The use of the tariff for purposes other than revenue, (3) The extent to which the federal government was responsible for the welfare of the individual, (4) Rearmament.
857. (2) The chief reason for an unbalanced federal budget during Franklin D. Roosevelt's first administration was that: (1) Many people were delinquent in meeting their property taxes, (2) Large sums were needed for relief purposes, (3) The provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 required the expenditure of large sums of money, (4) Many European nations failed to make their annual payments of the war debts.
858. (2) Which best summarizes the tariff policy followed by the United States since 1932? (1) To maintain a tariff for protection only, (2) To reduce our tariffs in return for tariff reductions on the part of foreign countries, (3) To raise duties on agricultural products and to lower those on manufactured products, (4) To establish free trade.
859. (3) The present tariff policy of the Democratic party may be characterized as: (1) Essentially free trade, (2) Definitely committed to creating a self-sustaining nation, (3) Inclined to lower tariff rates in return for trade concessions, (4) Hopeful of achieving a flat 50 per cent reduction in rates.
860. (4) Which was *not* a result of the devaluation of the dollar during the New Deal days? (1) Higher domestic prices, (2) Higher prices on imports, (3) An increase in exports, (4) An increase in the purchasing power of the dollar.
861. (3) The most nearly correct statement regarding the United States national debt for the period 1940-1955 is that there was: (1) A steady decrease followed by a gradual increase, (2) A gradual increase followed by a steady decrease, (3) A rapid increase, after which there were only minor fluctuations, (4) A steady increase.
862. (3) Greatly increased expenditures for which of the following prevented a reduction of the national debt during 1940? (1) Flood relief, (2) Housing projects, (3) Military preparedness, (4) Relief payment to the unemployed.
863. (2) Which of the following provided the chief restriction on New Deal legislation between 1932 and 1936? (1) Popular disapproval, (2) Action of the courts, (3) Congressional opposition, (4) Lack of an adequate national income.

864. (4) Which of the following planks in the Democratic platform of 1932 and the Republican platform of 1952 was *not* fulfilled? (1) Lower tariff rates, (2) Public works to provide employment, (3) Assistance to agriculture, (4) Reduced cost of government.
865. (2) Which of the following was most nearly attained under the New Deal (1933-1940)? (1) A balanced budget, (2) Restoration of confidence in banks, (3) Restoration of agricultural prosperity, (4) An end to unemployment.
866. (4) The first two terms of the F. D. Roosevelt administration saw the greatest increase in the amount of federal control over: (1) Education, (2) Public health activities, (3) The press, (4) Banking and finance.
867. (2) At the time of the first inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, a serious crisis existed in regard to: (1) International affairs, (2) Banking and finance, (3) The national food supply, (4) Railroads and transportation.
868. (1) Which was not used by the New Deal as a means of stimulating recovery following the depression of 1929? (1) Lowering prices to encourage mass purchase, (2) Lowering tariff rates, (3) Increasing the amount of money in circulation, (4) Establishing minimum wages.
869. (3) Which was held by conservative Democrats to be a violation of traditional Democratic principles on the part of the F. D. Roosevelt administration? (1) Increasing the amount of self-government enjoyed by our insular dependencies, (2) Lowering of tariffs by the conclusion of reciprocal trade agreements, (3) Increasing the powers of the National Government at the expense of the states, (4) Re-establishing the bimetallic standard as a means of devaluing the currency.
870. (1) Anti-New Deal Democrats differed from New Deal Democrats in attaching greater importance to: (1) States' rights, (2) The rights of organized labor, (3) A strong central government, (4) International trade agreements.
871. (3) The chief reason for the recent emphasis on national reforestation projects is: (1) To provide hunting and fishing reserves, (2) To protect the lumber industry, (3) To facilitate flood control and to check soil erosion, (4) To insure recreational opportunities for future generations.
872. (2) Franklin D. Roosevelt may be listed as having been friendly to the conservation movement because of his: (1) Advocacy of mixing alcohol with gasoline in order to reduce the waste of oil, (2) Proposal to initiate state and federal reforestation and flood-control projects, (3) Cancellation of the Teapot Dome oil leases, (4) Placing of an embargo on the export of American coal and lumber.
873. (2) Which is used by a President to secure cooperation in putting through his legislative program? (1) Merit system, (2) Patronage, (3) Pooling, (4) Rebates.



874. (4) Of the following, the most *useful* purpose served by a lobby is that it: (1) Makes accurate and unbiased findings available to legislators without cost, (2) Molds public opinion, (3) Makes it impossible for a minority group to push through legislation inimical to the interests of the majority, (4) Tends to arouse the interest of the group it represents in the work of the government.
875. (2) In which of these was the South most successful during the thirties? (1) Decreasing the number of tenant farmers, (2) Attracting industries formerly located in the North, (3) Ceasing to be dependent upon cotton culture, as the basis of its prosperity, (4) Raising its standard of living to the level of that in the North.
876. (3) Three of the following were reasons for the migration of textile factories from New England to the South. Which was *not*? (1) To secure a cheaper labor supply, (2) To take advantage of less rigid state regulations on business, (3) To be nearer to markets, (4) To be nearer to sources of raw material.
877. (1) In what manner did the American Federation of Labor depart from its traditional policy in the election of 1936? (1) It endorsed a candidate of one of the major parties, (2) It nominated a candidate of its own, (3) It temporarily fused with the Socialist party, (4) It did not seek to influence the provisions of the major party platforms.
878. (4) Which of these is a major objective of the American Federation of Labor? (1) To form a political party which will represent the interests of labor, (2) To secure the ultimate organization of all labor into one great union, (3) To substitute a socialistic system for the present capitalistic one, (4) To better the conditions of its members under the existing economic and political system.
879. (3) Upon which of the following would most capitalists and laborers be likely to agree at the present time? (1) That company unions are the most desirable form of union, (2) That the government should establish minimum wages and maximum hours, (3) That strikes are expensive to both capital and labor, (4) That the right to bargain collectively should be abolished.
880. (4) At the end of the 1930's labor emerged from a major depression stronger in numbers rather than weaker because: (1) For the first time efforts were made to organize unskilled workers, (2) The sit-down strike had proved highly effective, (3) Industry encouraged the formation of company unions, (4) Labor unions were given some protection in organizing.
881. (2) What did labor gain from the National Industrial Relations Act? (1) Unemployment insurance, (2) Recognition of right to collective bargaining, (3) The closed shop, (4) The formation of a Department of Labor.
882. (1) Which of the following did labor leaders consider to be the most essential advance made during the 1930's? (1) Recognition of right to collective bargaining, (2) Organization of company unions, (3) The guaranteed annual wage, (4) The increased use of the court injunction.

883. (1) Which of the following workers were organized into industry-wide unions for the first time in the 1930's? (1) Steel, (2) The building trades, (3) Agriculture, (4) Banks.
884. (2) Which of the following was a weakness of the National Labor Relations Act of 1935? (1) It showed great partiality to management, (2) It could regulate only companies engaged in interstate commerce, (3) It encouraged the development of company unions, (4) It had no power to enforce its decisions.
885. (3) Which of the following inventions has produced the greatest change in American social and economic life during the past twenty-five years? (1) The airplane, (2) The radio, (3) The automobile, (4) The moving picture.
886. (4) Government has been constantly adding to those functions which previously each individual had to perform or pay for himself. The provision of which of the following was the *last* to be added to this group? (1) Education, (2) Promotion of trade, (3) Protection of private property, (4) Housing.
887. (3) Which of the following has been most *recently* recognized as a problem of urban areas? (1) Providing better transportation, (2) Providing better city government, (3) Providing improved housing at low cost, (4) Providing educational facilities.
888. (1) The architecture of which of the following buildings is American in origin? (1) Empire State Building, (2) National Capitol, (3) Lincoln Memorial, (4) St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City.
889. (4) Which of these is a fairly recent trend in religion in the United States? (1) Increased missionary activities in foreign lands, (2) Formation of new sects as the result of controversies over doctrine and creed, (3) Establishment of sectarian educational agencies to promote religious training, (4) Cooperation of the various sects in solving contemporary social problems.
890. (2) A present-day trend in education is: (1) A sharp reduction in the percentage of pupils attending high school, (2) Increasing emphasis upon adult education, (3) Lowering the age at which pupils may leave school, (4) Decreasing emphasis upon training for children below the age commonly set for admission to kindergarten.
891. (4) Three of these characterized the 1930's in the United States. Which did *not*? (1) Enactment of social security legislation, (2) Establishment of better and closer relations with the other nations of the Western Hemisphere, (3) Increased conflict between labor and capital, (4) Great economic prosperity.
892. (4) Which of the following was advocated by every President between Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt? (1) More effective antitrust laws, (2) A "commodity" dollar, (3) Repeal of the Prohibition Amendment, (4) Membership in the World Court.

893. (2) The currency problems of the entire world have been affected by the fact that since the first World War the United States: (1) Printed vast quantities of paper money, (2) Acquired most of the world's monetary gold, (3) Adopted an international barter system which lessens the importance of money, (4) Produced vast quantities of gold and silver.
894. (1) Which of the following best describes the currency control policy which Roosevelt tried to follow in the period between 1933 and 1945? (1) First inflationary, then deflationary, (2) First deflationary, then inflationary, (3) Inflationary, (4) Deflationary.
895. (2) Which of the following tended to work against the American doctrine of freedom of the seas? (1) The Monroe Doctrine, (2) The Neutrality Act of 1938, (3) The Lend-Lease Bill, (4) The Open-Door policy in China.
896. (2) Both Jefferson and Franklin Roosevelt tried unsuccessfully to keep the United States out of war by: (1) Making non-aggression treaties with the belligerent countries, (2) Placing an embargo on American trade, (3) Giving limited aid to both belligerents, (4) Calling for arbitration by the World Court.
897. (3) Since 1920 the largest proportion of the federal expenditures has been for: (1) Social security payments, (2) Public works, (3) Defense, (4) Relief.
898. (2) Which of the following was a Republican issue in the 1940 election, but not in 1936? (1) The unbalanced budget, (2) The third term, (3) New Deal "socialism," (4) Economy in government.
899. (4) The tradition against a third presidential term was first broken by: (1) George Washington, (2) Grover Cleveland, (3) Theodore Roosevelt, (4) Franklin Roosevelt.

#### WORLD WAR II AND AFTER

900. (1) Around which of these were the chief arguments against the re-election of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1940 built? (1) The two-term tradition, (2) The state of Roosevelt's health, (3) Roosevelt's conduct of the war, (4) Roosevelt's insistence on pushing New Deal legislation.
901. (3) In 1940 President Roosevelt made Stimson and Knox Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy, respectively. What was unusual about these appointments? (1) Both men were civilians, (2) Both men were politically inexperienced, (3) Neither was a member of the party in power, (4) Both men were isolationists.
902. (2) Franklin D. Roosevelt once referred to one of the following groups as being the Copperheads of 1941. To which group was he referring? (1) Munitions makers, (2) Isolationists, (3) Anti-New Dealers, (4) Southerners.

903. (2) Three of the following conditions existed in the United States before both World War I and World War II. Which preceded *only the latter*? (1) Increased expenditures for defense, (2) Peacetime conscription, (3) Attacks on American commercial vessels, (4) Appeals to belligerents by the President for a peaceful solution of disputes.
904. (4) All of the following war preparatory measures were taken previous to our formal entrance into World War II. Which was unusual in that it had ~~never~~ before been resorted to in peacetime? (1) Enlargement of the Navy, (2) Selling arms to our future allies, (3) Arming merchant vessels, (4) Passing draft legislation.
905. (2) With respect to which of these did lend-lease differ most from our method of aiding our allies in World War I? (1) Method of delivering supplies, (2) Methods of repayment to be used, (3) Use to be made of the aid given, (4) The type of aid to be given.
906. (1) The purpose of Lend-Lease was to: (1) Bolster British resistance and develop off-shore protection for the United States, (2) maintain strict neutrality, (3) Aid Russia resist Germany's attack, (4) Provide supply of arms for smaller countries resisting German aggression.
907. (3) Which of the following types of American-British cooperation was *not* begun until *after* the United States declared war? (1) The loan of some naval vessels, (2) Patrolling the western Atlantic, (3) Establishing American air bases in Great Britain, (4) Selling war materials for cash to Great Britain.
908. (1) The bases which the United States received from Great Britain in exchange for fifty destroyers were located for the most part in which of these? (1) The West Indies, (2) The North Atlantic, (3) The Far East, (4) Canada.
909. (1) With which of these did the Atlantic Charter deal? (1) War aims, (2) Military strategy, (3) Germany's war guilt, (4) Surrender terms for Japan and Germany.
910. (4) Which of these important jobs of the United States Navy in World War II was not part of its work in World War I? (1) Convoying merchant ships, (2) Reducing the German submarine menace, (3) Mine laying operations, (4) Supporting amphibious operations.
911. (4) American self-sufficiency in time of war is hampered by the lack of domestic sources of: (1) Copper, (2) Sulfur, (3) Oil, (4) Tin.
912. (4) Japan, in claiming that her influence should extend throughout the Orient, attempted to justify her demands by citing the American: (1) Declaration of Independence from England, (2) Ratification of the Versailles Treaty, (3) Bill of Rights, (4) Monroe Doctrine.
913. (4) Which of these Japanese actions immediately preceded the attack on Pearl Harbor? (1) Conclusion of neutrality treaty with Russia, (2) Conclusion of an alliance with Germany and Italy, (3) A declaration of war on the United States, (4) Peace talks in Washington.

914. (3) Which of these was subject to *much* stricter controls during World War I than during World War II? (1) Profits, (2) Labor union activities, (3) Freedom of speech and press, (4) Civilian travel.
915. (2) Why were rationing and price control imposed during the war? (1) There was no other way for the government to secure sufficient supplies for the armed forces, (2) They helped to insure a fair distribution of the available goods, (3) They proved to the soldiers that sacrifices were being made on the home front, (4) They gave all civilians a share in the war effort.
916. (2) Shortage of which of these was the most serious war production problem of the United States during the last year of the war? (1) Raw materials, (2) Manpower, (3) National income, (4) Machine tools.
917. (1) Which was the *least* serious obstacle to the achievement of maximum production of war materials during World War II? (1) Procurement of funds, (2) Raw material shortages, (3) Conversion of plants to war production, (4) Providing adequate transportation facilities.
918. (3) Which of these devices or means for mobilizing American resources for total war was utilized in *both* World War I and World War II? (1) Government ownership and operation of railroads, (2) Drafting of labor, (3) Popular sale of small denomination war savings bonds, (4) Establishment of a general food rationing system.
919. (1) Which of these types of weapon made most spectacular advances during World War II? (1) The rocket, (2) The long-range artillery rifle, (3) The submarine torpedo, (4) The light, speedy tank.
920. (1) Why were British and American troops stationed in Iran during the war? (1) To aid the movement of supplies from Britain and America to Russia, (2) To prevent Iran from revolting against British rule and siding with the Axis, (3) To stop a threatened German drive down the Arabian peninsula, (4) To prevent Germany from sending military aid to Japan.
921. (2) Why were the war criminals' trials so important? (1) They provided an excellent demonstration of the authority and power of the United Nations, (2) They set a precedent in holding leaders of war-making nations responsible for the actions of the nation, (3) They helped the occupational authorities to establish law and order in the conquered territories, (4) They prevented the unjust punishment of enemy leaders.
922. (1) Which is a significant trend in our relations with Latin American countries? (1) To cooperate as an equal with the other American countries to promote hemisphere solidarity, (2) To establish a balance of power in the Western Hemisphere which we can dominate, (3) A gradual loss of interest in Latin American affairs, (4) To intervene in these countries to protect American investments.

923. (3) In effect, the Act of Chapultepec adopted by the nations of the Western Hemisphere during World War II provided for which of these? (1) A joint declaration of war, (2) The establishment of free trade, (3) The multilateralizing of the Monroe Doctrine, (4) Non-recognition of revolutionary governments.
924. (3) With which of these South American nations has the United States had the *least* satisfactory relations during the past decade? (1) Brazil, (2) Chile, (3) Argentina, (4) Colombia.
925. (1) Why did the Truman Administration end lend-lease to Britain so soon after the Japanese surrender? (1) Because the provisions of the lend-lease act required ending the program, (2) Because Britain no longer needed the program, (3) Because President Truman did not believe in the program, (4) Because the Truman administration wished to force changes in British foreign policy.
926. (1) In view of the fact that the United States has lent much money to other countries, and has gained possession of most of the world's gold, which policy should she follow? (1) Encourage imports of goods from other countries, (2) Maintain a large army to help collect the debts and to safeguard the gold, (3) Encourage exports of goods to other countries, (4) Restrict foreign trade as much as possible, so as to maintain the advantage.
927. (1) The largest amount of United States aid to foreign countries in the decade following World War II went to the countries of: (1) Europe, (2) Asia, (3) The Near East, (4) South America.
928. (1) The largest proportion of the aid given by the United States to foreign countries in the decade following World War II has been to provide: (1) Military defense, (2) Health and education, (3) Construction of major public works, (4) The American share of United Nations expenses.
929. (1) Since the end of World War II, which of the following has been recognized as the most important world problem? (1) To establish a firm basis for peace, (2) To bring inflation under control, (3) To distribute United States economic aid fairly, (4) To reduce the expenses of government.
930. (3) Which of the following was characteristic of the foreign policy of the United States after World Wars I and II? (1) In both periods the United States withdrew from a position of world leadership to give attention to domestic affairs, (2) In both periods the United States continued to assume responsibility in helping to solve international problems, (3) Following World War I the United States withdrew from responsible world leadership; after World War II it continued to be a leader, (4) Following World War I the United States assumed a leadership role in foreign affairs; after World War II it did not.
931. (2) What was the purpose of the Truman Doctrine? (1) To counteract Russian expansion into southeast Asia, (2) To keep the eastern Mediterranean area from falling under Russian control, (3) To provide aid for the rebuilding of industry in Western Europe, (4) To aid our Asian allies in developing their industries.

932. (4) Which of the following was *not* developed by the United States as a means of building military strength against communism? (1) NATO, (2) SEATO, (3) The Truman Doctrine, (4) The Marshall Plan.
933. (2) Which is the best statement of the principle underlying the Marshall Plan? (1) Military alliances form a sound basis for fighting communism, (2) Communism could be fought effectively by solving economic difficulties, (3) Moral support was more important than financial aid to democratic countries, (4) The United States would supply military equipment to any government which would oppose communism.
934. (1) Which is an important advantage that NATO had over SEATO? (1) NATO includes all of the major powers in the area involved, (2) NATO is entirely independent of United Nations control, (3) NATO operates in an area where there are no traditional national hatreds, (4) NATO was formed later and therefore profited from the experience of SEATO.
935. (2) Which of the following was the most recent element to be introduced into Presidential elections? (1) Public opinion polls, (2) Television, (3) Radio, (4) Party machines.
936. (3) The Vice-Presidential candidate has customarily been selected by the party with three of the following in mind. Which has usually *not* been a major consideration? (1) To attract a geographical region, (2) To get the support of whichever group, conservative or liberal, is not represented by the Presidential candidate, (3) To have a person prepared by experience to take over, if necessary, the work of the President, (4) To secure the services of an effective campaigner.
937. (1) The fighting in Korea was considered to be a "police action" rather than a war in the usual sense because: (1) The U. N. goal was the protection of South Korea rather than the defeat of North Korea, (2) U. N. forces were being used, not the forces of specific nations, (3) The fighting front was stabilized near the 38th parallel, (4) Few lives were lost.
938. (3) Which of these immediately preceded the United Nations Conference in San Francisco? (1) The dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima, (2) The surrender of Japan, (3) The death of Franklin D. Roosevelt, (4) The formulation of the Atlantic Charter.
939. (2) Following the Korean War U. N. leadership in attacking world problems was chiefly provided by the: (1) Security Council, (2) Assembly, (3) Specialized Agencies, (4) Regional Agencies.
940. (1) Which was an important reason why the Security Council declined in importance during the period following the Korean War? (1) The frequent use of the veto power by one of the five permanent members, (2) The Security Council received less financial support than did the Assembly, (3) Its energies were occupied in dealing with financial problems, (4) It was preoccupied with the question of the admission of new members.



941. (2) The authority of the United Nations over its member states is *most* similar to that of: (1) The British government over the American colonies, (2) The United States over states under the Articles of Confederation, (3) The United States over states under the Constitution, (4) The federal government's control of the Southern states during the Reconstruction Period.
942. (2) In which of the following has the United Nations been *least* successful? (1) In bringing relief to war-devastated countries, (2) In providing for international control of atomic energy, (3) In aiding in the spread of medical knowledge, (4) In serving as a forum for public opinion.
943. (3) Which is an important limitation of the United Nations that was made evident in the Korean crisis? (1) The inability of the Assembly to arrive at a decision, (2) The lack of trained diplomats in the Secretariat, (3) The lack of a military force of its own, (4) The unwillingness of the United States to cooperate with other nations.
944. (3) Which of the following is most likely to make the United Nations more successful than was the League of Nations? (1) The organization of a world court, (2) The quality of its trained staff, (3) The fact that its membership includes all major powers, (4) The power to tax individual nations, for its support.
945. (1) The recall of General Douglas MacArthur from the Korean command by President Truman: (1) Was based on the Constitutional provision that an elected official should control military policy, (2) Indicated official dissatisfaction with the failure of a military campaign, (3) Showed the difficulty of maintaining United Nations forces under a unified command, (4) Proved that the United States planned a gradual withdrawal from the Far East.
946. (4) Which of the following presidents was the *first* to be barred from a third term by Constitutional provision? (1) Theodore Roosevelt, (2) Franklin Roosevelt, (3) Harry Truman, (4) Dwight Eisenhower.
947. (2) The Presidential Succession Act of 1947 provided that in the event of the death of both the President and the Vice-President their successor would be: (1) The President *pro tempore* of the Senate, (2) The Speaker of the House (3) The Secretary of State, (4) The Secretary of Defense.
948. (2) The election of 1952 clearly showed: (1) That the voters had repudiated the New Deal-Fair Deal legislation, (2) That the popularity of the victorious Presidential candidate was greater than that of his party, (3) That minority parties could control the outcome of an election, (4) That Communists were barred from political activity.
949. (4) Which of the following cities will derive the *least* commercial advantage from the building of the St. Lawrence Seaway? (1) Cleveland, (2) Chicago, (3) Buffalo, (4) New York.

950. (4) Three of the following were true of both the Eisenhower and the Truman administrations. Which was true primarily of the Eisenhower administration? (1) Control of the legislative branch by a rival political party for part of the administration, (2) Extension of social security, (3) Bipartisan foreign policy, (4) Authority over substantial natural resources granted to states.
951. (1) Which of the following was provided by legislation passed during the Eisenhower administration in defining the status of mineral rights in the off-shore lands of states? (1) The states control these rights only within their historic boundaries, (2) The states control only the oil rights in off-shore lands; the federal government controls all other mineral rights, (3) The federal government controls all off-shore mineral rights, (4) The federal government controls only the large off-shore oil deposits.
952. (4) The Eisenhower Doctrine was similar to the Truman Doctrine in that both: (1) Stressed joint international action in case of aggression, (2) Dealt with the newly created nations of Africa, (3) Resolved the crisis each was designed to meet, (4) Were intended to strengthen existing governments.
953. (4) Which of the following contributed *least* to U. S. prosperity in the decade following World War II? (1) Large-scale government spending for military goods, (2) An increase in the population, (3) government aid to foreign nations, (4) Increased agricultural production.
954. (2) Which of the following was *not* a federal power used to minimize the danger of post-war depression in the 1950's? (1) Control of the sale of securities on the stock exchange, (2) Authority to control prices and wage increases, (3) Payment of unemployment benefits, (4) Power to regulate credit.
955. (1) In which of the following areas has the farm parity program been least successful? (1) Preventing the development of farm surpluses, (2) Withholding some farm produce from the market, (3) Giving more stability to farm prices, (4) Encouraging soil conservation.
956. (4) Three of the following were true of agriculture in the decade following both World War I and World War II. Which was true *only* of the period after World War II? (1) Foreign sales of agricultural products decreased, (2) A surplus of certain crops developed, (3) The farmers received a smaller proportion of the national income, (4) Federal legislation prevented a sharp drop in farm prices.
957. (1) Which of the following has *not* been a factor contributing to the problems of agriculture in the post-World War II period? (1) Lack of government interest, (2) The large number of families on small farms, (3) An increase in the efficiency of farm production, (4) An increase in competition from other countries for the world food market.

958. (4) Which of the following was *not* a significant factor in attracting industry to the South in recent years? (1) An increased power supply, (2) A cheap supply of labor, (3) Tax-exemptions offered by localities, (4) A desire to move closer to a valuable market.
959. (4) Which of the following was *not* characteristic of the United States population trends in the twentieth century? (1) The center of population moved Westward, (2) The growth of metropolitan areas, (3) A larger proportion of the population was over 65, (4) A steady increase in immigration.
960. (2) Which of the following has characterized the development of the Social Security system since 1935? (1) It has been principally useful in time of depression, (2) It has been expanded to include most of those gainfully employed, (3) It has been developed primarily to aid those who are unemployed, (4) It has come to include all except the self-employed.
961. (2) One of the important labor developments of the decade following World War II was the: (1) Creation of a Department of Labor, (2) Merger into one national union of the major craft and industrial unions, (3) New legislation making it easier for labor to organize, (4) The appointment of men sympathetic to labor on the National Labor Relations Board.
962. (4) Which of the following has most recently become an element in labor-management bargaining? (1) Hours of work, (2) Working conditions, (3) Wages, (4) Company pensions.
963. (3) The Taft-Hartley Act was opposed by labor union leaders because, unlike the earlier Wagner Act, it: (1) Brought about a purging of Communists who were union members, (2) Provided for the secret election of union officials, (3) Deprived unions of the opportunity to call an unexpected strike, (4) Denied the right of collective bargaining.
964. (4) Which of the following was *least* important in accounting for the increase in the number of strikes following both World Wars I and II? (1) Disagreements were no longer repressed by patriotism, (2) Government controls to prevent strikes were removed, (3) Inflation had made wage earners dissatisfied, (4) Labor unions had become dominated by Communists.
965. (4) Which of the following benefits for veterans was made available for the first time following World War II? (1) Grants of land, (2) Medical care, (3) Cash bonuses, (4) Educational training.
966. (1) Which of the following has brought about an increased emphasis on education in contemporary United States? (1) The decrease in the proportion of unskilled jobs, (2) The decrease in the proportion of illiterate immigrants, (3) The increase in literacy qualifications for voting, (4) The increase in the population.

967. (2) The majority of the immigrants who came to the United States after 1890 settled in urban areas because: (1) Most of them came from cities in Europe, (2) Good farm land was increasingly difficult to acquire, (3) They were trained in skills needed in urban factories, (4) Better homes were available in urban areas.
968. (2) Which of the following was true of the immigrants who came to the United States after 1890? (1) The largest proportion came from northwestern Europe, (2) The majority of the newer immigrants settled in the cities, (3) They came in largest numbers during the Great Depression, (4) Under the "Gentlemen's Agreement" the quotas that discriminated against Japanese laborers were relaxed.
969. (3) Three of the following have suffered during the last two world wars. Which has not? (1) Conservation of natural resources, (2) Personal freedom, (3) Patriotic spirit, (4) Tolerance of aliens.
970. (4) One of the principal arguments for socialized medicine is that it would provide improved medical care for: (1) Persons on relief, (2) Well-to-do families, (3) Inmates of state institutions, (4) The low-income group.
971. (4) The substantial federal investment in highways in the last two decades has had as its principal purpose: (1) To increase the employment of the unskilled, (2) To stimulate the economically underdeveloped sections of the nation, (3) To link the central cities to their suburbs, (4) To provide for a fundamental shift in the transportation patterns.
972. (1) An indication of a significant new role taken by the federal government since World War II has been its: (1) Substantial investment in scientific research, (2) Development of a social security program, (3) Protection of consumer interests, (4) Support of farm prices.
973. (2) Excluding the Bill of Rights, the largest number of Amendments to the Constitution of the United States have dealt with: (1) Protecting states' rights, (2) Defining suffrage rights, (3) Increasing the federal taxing power, (4) Controlling the sale of liquor.
974. (2) The purpose of the 24th Amendment to the Constitution is most closely related to that of the: (1) 13th, (2) 15th, (3) 18th, (4) 22nd.
975. (3) In the last two decades the issue of states' rights has been most frequently invoked when the federal government was considering action relative to: (1) Foreign policy, (2) Uniform marriage and divorce legislation, (3) The position of minority groups, (4) Conservation of mineral resources.
976. (1) Which of the following has played the *least* significant part in improving the position of the Negro during the past three decades? (1) Reductions in the Congressional representation of states denying suffrage rights on the basis of race, (2) Employment opportunities during periods of war and of a rapidly expanding economy, (3) Executive orders issued by both Democratic and Republican presidents, (4) Decisions of federal courts.

977. (2) Which of the following has been primarily responsible for the stronger political influence of the American Negro in the past thirty years? (1) The control of the federal government by the Democratic Party during most of those years. (2) The geographical redistribution of their population. (3) The appearance of new African nations. (4) The acceptance by most Southern whites of the right of the Negro to vote.
978. (4) In which of the following areas did Congress exhibit the *least* active interest between 1945 and 1960? (1) The threat of communism, (2) Labor-management relations, (3) Organized crime, (4) Civil rights.
979. (1) The authority of the Civil Rights Commission created in 1956 rests primarily on its power: (1) To investigate and report facts relative to discrimination, (2) To issue writs to enforce its decisions after a hearing, (3) To direct federal marshals to carry out its orders, (4) To initiate court cases.
980. (2) The United States Supreme Court was under severe criticism in both the late 1930's and the late 1950's. Which of the following statements was true of the latter period only? (1) The liberal groups were the most critical, (2) The conservative forces were the most critical, (3) The Court was protected by the legislature from attack by the executive branch, (4) A plan to increase the number of judges received consideration.
981. (4) In the decade following World War II the Supreme Court made the most far-reaching decisions in which of the following areas? (1) States' rights versus federal rights, (2) The jurisdiction of the courts in determining war guilt, (3) The power of the national government to tax, (4) The rights of minority groups.
982. (3) In recent years American churches have come to lay more and more stress on: (1) Questions of theology and creed, (2) The emotional or "revivalist" element of religion, (3) The social service function of the church, (4) The education of children in church-supported schools.
983. (2) An important difference between the decade following World War I and that following World War II was that during the latter period: (1) There was a period of prosperity for industry, (2) Major powers, including the United States, continued to build up armaments, (3) There was a "red" scare, (4) Government control of industrial production was quickly ended.
984. (1) Which of the following did *not* play a significant part in the election of President Kennedy? (1) The reappearance of the "solid" South in the Democratic column, (2) Smaller loss of votes among Southern Protestants than expected, (3) The support of minority groups which were largely urban, (4) The support of crucial states with large electoral votes.

985. (1) Which of the following problems was approached from essentially the same point of view by the Eisenhower and the Kennedy administrations? (1) Enforcing court decisions concerning school integration, (2) Determining the role of government spending in overcoming economic recession, (3) Attempting reform in the tax structure, (4) Dealing with persistent poverty.
986. (4) Which of the following does *not* appear to be a significant reason behind the exploration of space? (1) The implications for national defense, (2) The increase of scientific knowledge, (3) The question of national prestige, (4) The discovery of new sources of energy.
987. (2) The principal reason why Congress authorized a cut in the federal income tax rate in the early 1960's was: (1) To insure a Democratic Party victory, (2) To assume some responsibility for influencing the national economy, (3) To make a direct attack on the hard core of poverty, (4) To force a reduction in the federal bureaucracy.
988. (3) Which of the following has been *least* significant as an area of competition between the United States and the USSR in recent decades? (1) Leadership in the United Nations, (2) Assistance to underdeveloped nations, (3) Disarmament, (4) Science.
989. (3) Why was the admission of Alaska and Hawaii as states significant? (1) They became the largest and the smallest states in size, (2) Their admission opened new lands for homesteading, (3) Their geographical isolation presented special problems in defense, (4) They had a culture foreign to that of the mainland states.

## CHRONOLOGY

*Sample:* The four events listed below are in the order in which they occurred. *After* which of these four events did Franklin D. Roosevelt become President of the United States? (1) Discovery of America, (2) Revolutionary War, (3) Civil War, (4) World War I. If Roosevelt had been elected *after* the Civil War but before World War I, 3 would be the correct answer. In this item 4 is the correct answer since he was elected following World War I.

990. (2) After which of these events did a major voyage of discovery result in shifting the chief routes of commerce to the East from the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean? (1) The Crusades, (2) The discovery of America, (3) The defeat of the Spanish Armada, (4) The founding of Jamestown.
991. (1) After which of the following did the Spanish begin settlement in Mexico? (1) The proclamation of the Line of Demarcation, (2) The establishment of the first successful French settlement in New France, (3) The establishment of the first English settlement in Virginia, (4) The founding of the colony of Georgia.
992. (1) After which of these was the first representative assembly in America established? (1) Founding of Jamestown, (2) Founding of Pennsylvania, (3) Glorious Revolution, (4) Zenger Trial.

993. (1) After which of these was Negro slavery introduced into the New World? (1) Founding of Jamestown, (2) Civil War in England, (3) Invention of the cotton gin, (4) Missouri Compromise.
994. (2) After which of these was the first institution of higher learning established in the colonies? (1) First representative assembly in America, (2) Founding of Massachusetts, (3) Founding of Georgia, (4) French and Indian War.
995. (2) After which of these did Parliament decree that goods imported into England must be carried in a ship owned by an English subject? (1) Defeat of the Spanish Armada, (2) Founding of Jamestown, (3) Glorious Revolution in England, (4) Passage of the Stamp Act.
996. (2) After which of these did New York become an English Colony? (1) Voyage of John Cabot, (2) Passage of the first Navigation Act, (3) Treaty of Utrecht, (4) Peace of Paris (1763).
997. (1) After which of these did Nathaniel Bacon's Rebellion occur? (1) The formation of the New England Confederation, (2) The Battle of Bunker Hill, (3) The Declaration of Independence, (4) The adoption of the Articles of Confederation.
998. (2) After which of these was the colony founded which proved most attractive to non-English emigrants? (1) Founding of Rhode Island, (2) Formation of the New England Confederation, (3) Glorious Revolution in England, (4) Death of George I.
999. (1) After which of these were the northern colonies united under a single royal governor? (1) Capture of New Amsterdam by the British, (2) The Glorious Revolution, (3) Passage of the first Molasses Act, (4) Passage of the Stamp Act.
1000. (2) After which of these did England acquire Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and the Hudson's Bay region? (1) Glorious Revolution in England, (2) War of the Spanish Succession, (3) King George's War, (4) Seven Years' War.
1001. (1) After which of these did the French, in order to prevent British expansion west of the Alleghenies, erect a series of forts from Lake Erie to the head of the Ohio River? (1) The Glorious Revolution, (2) Beginning of the Seven Years' War, (3) Wolfe's attack on Quebec, (4) Treaty of Paris (1783).
1002. (3) After which of these did England secure undisputed possession of all the land bounded by the Mississippi River, the Ohio River, the Great Lakes, and the Appalachian Mountains? (1) Defeat of the Spanish Armada, (2) Elimination of Holland as an American colonial power, (3) French and Indian War, (4) Passage of the Quebec Act.
1003. (3) After which of these did England become unquestionably supreme as an American colonial power? (1) Defeat of the Spanish Armada, (2) Capture of New Amsterdam, (3) Seven Years' War, (4) Declaration of Independence.



1004. (3) French control of Canada ended about twenty years before the:  
(1) Settlement of Jamestown, (2) Formation of the New England Confederation, (3) Winning of American independence, (4) Louisiana Purchase.
1005. (4) After which of these did England for the first time levy an internal tax in America? (1) Accession of James I, (2) Civil War in England, (3) Formation of the Dominion of New England, (4) Elimination of France as an American power.
1006. (3) After which of these did American colonists first successfully use the boycott to compel Parliament to repeal tax legislation? (1) Establishment of Massachusetts Bay colony, (2) Revolution of 1688, (3) Opening of the French and Indian War, (4) First Continental Congress.
1007. (2) After which of these did the "Boston Massacre" occur? (1) The French and Indian War, (2) The Stamp Act, (3) The Battle of Lexington, (4) The Declaration of Independence.
1008. (3) After which of these did Congress declare the United States to be independent of Great Britain? (1) Bacon's Rebellion, (2) Treaty of Paris, (3) Battles of Lexington and Concord, (4) Treaty of Paris (1783).
1009. (2) After which of these did the first states cede their public lands to the National Government? (1) Declaration of Independence, (2) Drafting of the Articles of Confederation, (3) Passage of the Northwest Ordinance, (4) Ratification of the Constitution.
1010. (4) After which of these were the Articles of Confederation adopted? (1) Formation of the New England Confederation, (2) Establishment of the Dominion of New England, (3) Rejection of the Albany Plan of Union, (4) Signing of the Declaration of Independence.
1011. (1) After which of these was a plan for the admission of new states on a basis of equality with the older ones adopted? (1) Adoption of the Articles of Confederation, (2) Adoption of the Constitution, (3) Purchase of the Louisiana Territory, (4) War of 1812.
1012. (1) After which of these was the first United States Bank chartered? (1) Adoption of the Constitution, (2) War of 1812, (3) Election of Andrew Jackson, (4) Annexation of Texas.
1013. (4) After which of these was a formal treaty made which provided that Spain should not deny to people living in the interior of America the right to navigate the Mississippi from its source to its mouth? (1) Beginning of the French and Indian War, (2) Boston Tea Party, (3) Declaration of Independence issued, (4) Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.
1014. (1) After which of these did a Presidential election demonstrate the necessity for separate balloting for President and Vice-President? (1) Adoption of the Constitution, (2) Passage of the Missouri Compromise, (3) Civil war in Kansas, (4) Election of Lincoln.
1015. (1) After which of these did a territorial acquisition practically double the area of the United States? (1) Close of the American Revolution, (2) Second War with Great Britain, (3) Mexican War, (4) Civil War.

1016. (1) After which of these did an American expedition first explore what is now the Northwestern part of the United States? (1) Louisiana Purchase, (2) Missouri Compromise, (3) Mexican War, (4) Purchase of Alaska.
1017. (1) After which of these did the federal government begin the building of a road from Maryland to Illinois? (1) Purchase of the Louisiana Territory, (2) Construction of the Erie Canal, (3) Annexation of Texas, (4) Passage of the Homestead Act.
1018. (2) After which of these did the steamboat furnish the chief means of transporting passengers and freight in the Mississippi Valley? (1) Declaration of Independence issued, (2) War of 1812, (3) Civil War, (4) Spanish-American War.
1019. (1) After which of these did Calhoun favor protective tariffs and the use of government funds for the construction of roads and canals? (1) War of 1812, (2) Passage of the tariff of 1832, (3) Mexican War, (4) Passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
1020. (2) After which of these did cotton first become the most valuable export of the United States? (1) Founding of Jamestown, (2) Washington inaugurated President, (3) Kansas-Nebraska Act, (4) Surrender of Lee at Appomattox.
1021. (1) After which of these was the first federal legislation regarding slavery in the territory west of the Mississippi enacted? (1) Election of Jefferson, (2) Panic of 1837, (3) Kansas-Nebraska Act, (4) Outbreak of the Civil War.
1022. (2) After which of these did the United States first warn foreign nations that the period of colonization in America was ended? (1) The purchase of the Louisiana Territory, (2) The Missouri Compromise, (3) Mexican War, (4) Civil War.
1023. (3) After which of these events did the United States announce a policy which stated that we would be hostile to any attempt by a European nation to establish additional colonies in the Western Hemisphere? (1) American Revolution, (2) Purchase of Louisiana, (3) Ending of the War of 1812, (4) Election of Andrew Jackson.
1024. (2) After which of these events did national legislation reflect a widespread feeling of nationalism? (1) Adoption of the Articles of Confederation, (2) War of 1812, (3) Election of Andrew Jackson, (4) Mexican War.
1025. (2) After which of these was a protective tariff passed which was the first to be favored or opposed on purely sectional grounds? (1) Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, (2) War of 1812, (3) Election of Van Buren, (4) Compromise of 1850.
1026. (3) After which of these did United States tariffs reach their highest level previous to the Civil War? (1) Appointment of Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury, (2) Establishment of the second United States Bank, (3) Election of John Quincy Adams, (4) Promulgation of the South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification.

1027. (2) After which of these was what is now the Southwestern part of the United States acquired? (1) Election of Jefferson, (2) Panic of 1837, (3) Kansas-Nebraska Act, (4) Outbreak of the Civil War.
1028. (2) After which of the following did the United States obtain the Rio Grande as part of its boundary in the Southwest? (1) Close of the American Revolution, (2) Second War with Great Britain, (3) Compromise of 1850, (4) Civil War.
1029. (3) After which of these were the approximate boundaries of present-day continental United States (not including Alaska) established? (1) Lewis and Clark expedition, (2) Promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine, (3) Mexican War, (4) Passage of the Homestead Act.
1030. (3) After which of these did the acquisition of territory, as a result of a foreign war, reopen the question of slavery in the territories? (1) Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, (2) War of 1812, (3) Annexation of Texas, (4) Compromise of 1850.
1031. (2) After which of these was the younger of the present two major political parties founded? (1) Era of Good Feeling, (2) Compromise of 1850, (3) Election of Lincoln, (4) Reconstruction.
1032. (3) After which of these did the Supreme Court decide that a Negro was not a citizen and therefore without rights under the law? (1) Missouri Compromise, (2) Compromise of 1850, (3) Kansas-Nebraska Act, (4) Election of Abraham Lincoln.
1033. (4) After which of these did a court decision declare that Congress did not have the power to prohibit slavery in the territories? (1) Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, (2) Louisiana Purchase, (3) Presidency of Andrew Jackson, (4) Compromise of 1850.
1034. (3) After which of these were slaves freed on the executive order of the President? (1) Washington inaugurated President, (2) Kansas-Nebraska Act, (3) Secession of the Southern states, (4) Surrender of Lee at Appomattox.
1035. (3) The Whig Party ceased to be a political force after which of the following? (1) The Missouri Compromise, (2) The annexation of Texas, (3) The Kansas-Nebraska Act, (4) The secession of South Carolina.
1036. (3) The inauguration of Lincoln came after which of the following? (1) The secession of South Carolina, (2) The secession of the states of the deep South, (3) The establishment of the Confederate government, (4) The attack on Fort Sumter.
1037. (3) After which of these did an amendment to the Constitution extend citizenship to Negroes? (1) Dred Scott Decision, (2) Battle of Gettysburg, (3) Surrender of Lee at Appomattox, (4) Fifteenth Amendment.
1038. (3) After which of these did the period of Reconstruction of the South come to an end? (1) Surrender of Lee at Appomattox, (2) Adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment, (3) Withdrawal of troops from the South by President Hayes, (4) Spanish-American War.

1039. (4) After which of these did the firm attitude of the United States contribute to the failure of an expensive imperialistic venture on the part of a European power in Mexico? (1) Election of Jefferson, (2) Panic of 1837, (3) Kansas-Nebraska Act, (4) Outbreak of the Civil War.
1040. (4) After which of these did United States tariff rates reach their peak? (1) Purchase of Louisiana, (2) Nullification controversy in South Carolina, (3) Election of Abraham Lincoln, (4) Adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment.
1041. (4) After which of these did the United States for the first time acquire non-contiguous territory? (1) Revolutionary War, (2) Treaty of Ghent, (3) Annexation of Texas, (4) Election of Lincoln.
1042. (2) After which of these was the first transcontinental railroad completed? (1) Tariff of "Abominations," (2) Lincoln's first election, (3) Sherman Anti-Trust Act, (4) Election of President McKinley.
1043. (3) After which of these was a Presidential election settled by an electoral commission? (1) Election of Washington, (2) Era of Good Feeling, (3) Founding of the Republican party, (4) Election of President Cleveland.
1044. (1) After which of these was the first federal legislation to restrain trusts enacted? (1) Building of the first transcontinental railroad, (2) Free Silver Campaign, (3) Outbreak of World War I, (4) Election of Franklin D. Roosevelt.
1045. (3) After which of these were the Departments of Commerce and Labor created? (1) Tariff of "Abominations," (2) Lincoln's first election, (3) Sherman Anti-Trust Act, (4) First election of Franklin D. Roosevelt.
1046. (3) After which of these did the Supreme Court declare that an income tax was unconstitutional? (1) Adoption of the Constitution, (2) Election of Andrew Jackson, (3) Outbreak of the Civil War, (4) Election of Woodrow Wilson.
1047. (3) After which of these did Congress empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate express companies and pipelines? (1) Civil War, (2) McKinley Tariff Act, (3) Election of President McKinley, (4) World War I.
1048. (3) After which of these did Congress for the first time declare that combinations in the restraint of trade were illegal? (1) Destruction of the second United States Bank, (2) Emancipation Proclamation, (3) Organization of the Standard Oil Company, (4) Election of Theodore Roosevelt.
1049. (4) After which of these was an official statement made to the effect that frontier regions had ceased to exist? (1) Admission of California to the Union, (2) Passage of the Homestead Act, (3) Completion of the first transcontinental railroad, (4) Census of 1890.

1050. (3) After which of these did a Presidential candidate lose an election in which the reestablishment of a bimetallic monetary system was the chief issue? (1) Establishment of the National Banking System, (2) Resumption of specie payment, (3) Passage of the Bland-Allison Act, (4) Establishment of the Federal Reserve System.
1051. (4) After which of these did the conservation movement first make *considerable* progress? (1) Acquisition of Oregon and Texas, (2) Homestead Act, (3) Completion of the first transcontinental railroad, (4) Election of 1876.
1052. (2) After which of these did the issue of free silver cause a split in both the Democratic and Republican parties? (1) Establishment of the National Banking System, (2) Resumption of specie payment, (3) Adoption of the gold standard, (4) Establishment of the Federal Reserve System.
1053. (2) After which of these did a President of the United States play a leading role in ending a major war between two bitter rivals in the Far East? (1) Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, (2) Spanish-American War, (3) Election of Woodrow Wilson, (4) Washington Conference.
1054. (3) After which of these events did the United States take a leading role in an international conference, the chief object of which was to stabilize relations in the Far East? (1) Admiral Perry's visit to Japan, (2) Acquisition of the Philippine Islands, (3) Peace Conference at Versailles, (4) Invasion of China by Japan.
1055. (4) After which of these did it become possible for the United States battleships in the Pacific to join the Atlantic fleet on a few days' notice? (1) Declaration of Independence, (2) War of 1812, (3) Civil War, (4) Spanish-American War.
1056. (4) After which of these did the United States become the world's greatest creditor nation? (1) Establishment of the National Banking System, (2) Resumption of specie payment, (3) Adoption of the gold standard, (4) Establishment of the Federal Reserve System.
1057. (3) After which of these did the National Government experiment with government ownership of railroads? (1) Organization of the American Federation of Labor, (2) First election of President Wilson, (3) The entrance of the United States into World War I, (4) The beginning of the Great Depression.
1058. (4) After which of these events did women secure the right to vote in national elections and to hold office? (1) Announcement of the Declaration of Independence, (2) Passage of the Fourteenth Amendment, (3) Election of Grover Cleveland, (4) Opening of the first World War.
1059. (3) After which of these did the United States adopt a policy of restricting immigration on a basis of nationality? (1) Homestead Act, (2) Formation of the American Federation of Labor, (3) World War I, (4) Depression of 1929.

1060. (4) After which of these did the United States renounce its right of intervention in Cuba? (1) American Revolution, (2) Second War with Great Britain, (3) Civil War, (4) World War I.
1061. (4) After which of these did the National Government first pass a law setting up minimum wages and maximum hours for all industries engaged in interstate commerce? (1) Adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, (2) Formation of the American Federation of Labor, (3) Passage of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, (4) N.R.A. found unconstitutional.
1062. (4) After which of these was a national plan for the raising of prices on agricultural commodities by restricting production established? (1) Census of 1890, (2) Election of Theodore Roosevelt, (3) Election of Herbert Hoover, (4) Election of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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